

A jarring PS from Begin

Israeli Prime Minister Begin has added a jarring postscript to the Mideast "peace plan" he said he gave President Carter. In defiance of international law and the often expressed position of his American ally, Mr. Begin has "legalized" three Israeli settlements in the West Bank territory occupied by Israel since 1967.

By supporting permanent status for these communities, the Prime Minister sets a seal on his version of the West Bank as "liberated" rather than "occupied" land. The action nulls down some of the last West Bank territory which had been considered negotiable with the Arabs — even by previous Israeli leaders. It casts doubt, in the least, on Mr. Begin's assurances that he would regard everything as subject to negotiation at a new Geneva Mideast peace meeting.

Quite naturally Secretary of State Vance said the United States was "deeply dis-

appointed" by the Begin decision. To call it "an obstacle to the peacemaking process" was putting it mildly. It can only add to the concern of those both within and outside Israel who see the valiant nation undercutting the moral position which has made such strong claims for international support. This concern involves an appearance of Israeli territorial expansionism as opposed to the original Zionist thrust of rescuing an oppressed people.

Such an image can only invite Arab reaction and increase Israeli insecurity. And it can only be magnified by the official sanctioning of further Israeli settlements as Mr. Begin has done. Some argue that, by going along with the locking in of these settlements, Mr. Begin will be in a better position to resist right-wing nationalist pressure to establish yet more of them. The question is whether he really wants to resist such pressure. Friends of Israel must hope that he does.

People, people, people

"The problem is not just 'too many mouths to feed.' The solution is not just family planning. Nor does the population challenge always mean overpopulation; in some places the challenge to research and assistance is an unusually high degree of infertility."

What is the population situation?
• The problem. Where population is increasing too fast, the impact is not only on food supply and distribution.

Item: Next fall there will be a Nairobi conference on deserts. These are being created in places of previously scanty population as extra people destroy their own habitat by overgrazing and chopping down trees for firewood that previously held the soil.

Item: Enormous numbers of children de-

mand enormous expansion of education. When these costs are added to inflated oil and other expenses, struggling economies face the prospect of ever greater debts.

Complicating factors include the current effort not only to keep people from starving but to make up the nutritional deficits in the diets of many. High population growth undercuts this effort. It can virtually wipe out the gains in food output already being achieved by some developing countries.

If food and population trends continue, the developed countries (meaning mainly the United States and Canada in this context) will have to double grain exports to the third world — to 85 to 100 million tons a year by 1985. A year of poor harvests in North America would have even more far-ranging repercussions than in the past. If the developing countries happened to have poor harvests at the same time or in overlapping years, the strain of shortages would be obvious.

What happens if the North American "granary of last resort" cannot come through? Some countries such as India can produce almost all their own food — but being unable to import the difference could mean starvation for thousands. The increase in population heightens the risk from any failure in food supply.

• The solution. It should go without saying that the developed and developing countries must work together to anticipate and meet the needs of an expanding world population. But the growth of the population must be brought under control. More and more developing countries are coming to recognize this, and many are having some success. Third-world efforts must be self-generated, however. The while industrial nations should not be in the position of telling the nonwhite developing nations not to have babies. At the same time the developed nations should stand ready to help any nation that wants aid in population control.

Jamaica, Taiwan, and Costa Rica are among countries that have proved birth rates can be brought down. More than 45 nations have family planning programs. Progress has been made. For example, the U.S. has seen national family planning succeed so well in some dozen countries that it expects to be able to phase out its assistance to them after a few years.

Raising the status of women has recently come to the fore as a key element in encouraging family planning. The range is wide, incentives come both from women entering the urban jobs market, for example, and from those in village villages, working for community development. Raising economic and social standards in themselves tend to foster individual family planning.

National policies can also offer "disincentives" to large families. Requiring that all children be educated can provide such a brake. Setting up a social security system means that couples do not need to plan families on the basis of being dependent upon their children in the future.

The means of balancing population with natural resources and human needs do exist. The challenge is to move ahead with them in time.

'No, he's just a sort of valet . . . I couldn't get dressed without him'



The Christian Science Monitor

What counts most

Do the nations of the world — rich and poor — have the political determination and moral commitment to establish a more equitable and prosperous world economic system?

In some ways, one can take a pessimistic view of things. The demand for energy, for instance, is still outstripping the development of new sources, keeping both rich and poor dependent on OPEC oil. The scramble for ocean resources is speeding up in the absence of agreement in the Law of the Sea talks. Protectionist sentiment is on the rise in many developed countries. Population growth still threatens to wipe out economic gains. And in some rich countries public apathy to foreign aid is growing.

Yet, on the plus side, we detect a change in the mood of North-South confrontation that prevailed in the early 1970s, when the poor countries discovered that their natural resources, on which the rich depend, could be used as a bargaining weapon and began calling for a "new international economic order." Today the third world's demands — debt relief, greater flow of aid, stabilization of commodity prices, transfers of technology, more access to Western markets — remain unchanged. But there now seems to be a new sense of moral responsibility.

Where once we heard talk about "repaying the huge debts owed by the developing nations," for instance, the dialogue has returned to the sensible framework of debt rescheduling. Some of the poorer nations also seem to have a greater recognition of the importance of providing a healthy climate for foreign investment.

The rich nations, in turn, are more open to the idea of negotiating commodity agreements to prevent wild price swings. They have also agreed to increase the quantity and quality of their aid. And, despite some disquieting moves to restrict trade, they remain publicly committed to a more open world trading system and are negotiating toward that end.

Faithfully the road ahead will be a long and arduous one. As we have only hinted, the problems and solutions are extremely complex. The "poor" nations themselves differ widely in their level of development, requiring a differentiated approach to each. It will take enormous patience and, as U.S. aid officials

stress, "political will" to revise the world economic structure so that the gap between rich and poor can be gradually narrowed and the way opened to greater prosperity for all.

More than that, it will take a sharpening of moral sensibilities in rich and poor countries alike. Parliaments can adopt laws and governments can order policies but, as experience so often teaches, unless the hearts and minds of men are in step with laws and institutions these do not easily accomplish their end. Certainly the rich nations have sound economic and political reasons to try to ameliorate global poverty, which breeds frustration and invites world instability. But their concern must be based on more than a fear of either or material self-interest; however legitimate these are, it must stem from a deep awareness of the worth of every individual human being and from an unselfish desire to help mankind. To want to create a just world system in which everyone has equally of opportunity is the enlightened motive that will give buoyancy to endeavor and help still the clash of national wills.

No less must the developing nations ground their actions on a similar sense of moral responsibility. It is reasonable to ask whether their managerial and professional classes are unduly prospering from foreign aid at the expense of the most needy; whether their governments are carrying out the reforms needed to distribute wealth more fairly; and whether a climate is being fostered in which individual initiative and self-help can flourish. And surely the leaders and peoples of all lands, rich and poor, need to be alert not to let corruption undermine social and economic development.

The world's economic progress, in short, cannot be mandated by international conferences. It must be rooted in integrity of thought, in a commitment to moral purposes that have always guided any successful assault on injustice — individual or global.

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Tribal trustland of Madziva

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Security guards and fence protect small African villages from guerrillas, but what of Rhodesia's cities?

Rhodesia: guerrilla vice tightens

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor
The Christian Science Monitor

Bulawayo, Rhodesia
Slowly and stealthily African guerrilla operations are creeping in from all Rhodesia's frontiers (except that with South Africa) toward the center.

Life within Salisbury, the capital, and this second city, Bulawayo, is deceptively normal, comfortable, and secure. At night it is safer on the streets than in many big cities of the United States. But when people drive out into the countryside, they usually aim to be

back before twilight — just in case.

Driving with friends over lonely roads — particularly in the Umtali area close to the Mozambique border or in the weird but lovely Matopo Hills south of Bulawayo — this writer found himself reminded of days in Kenya during the Mau-Mau trouble of the 1950s or in Vietnam during the phony peace of 1973. One wondered what eyes might be watching one from the trees and undergrowth or from behind the rocks.

During 11 days in this lovely land, so agriculturally and mineral rich, these random observations confirmed the developing pattern:

• Umtali: Sitting within a 10-foot security fence on the lawn of a farmhouse 15 miles outside the town, a farmer related how one of his neighbors' farming operations had been brought almost to a standstill by an African workers' boycott — the result of guerrilla intimidation. Another neighbor had his farmhouse burned down.

Cattle rustling, from across the Mozambique border, had become a way of life — sometimes just theft, it was said, sometimes to provide the guerrillas with food and sometimes to provide Mozambique troops inside Mozambique with supplies. *Please turn to Page 13

Report from an 'America-watcher'

Détente as Moscow sees it

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
Détente still has a future. But if the United States keeps on being inconsistent — talking peace while at the same time stepping up the arms race — it will not be easy to make that future come true.

That, in essence, is the reigning Western analysis in Moscow as drawn from a 2,500-word article on U.S.-Soviet ties published in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda Aug. 3.

The analysts see the article, by one of the Kremlin's top America-watchers, Georgi Arbatov, as a cool, well-written, thorough recapitulation of a number of recent Soviet criticisms of President Carter's policies.

It contains some tough language. It denies any Soviet blame for "deteriorating" ties.

But it stays away from sharp personal criticisms of Mr. Carter. It ends on an upbeat note.

And it offers no firm prescription for the future, indicating to some analysts here that the article was intended as more of a pre-August vacation review than as a sobering warning.

The article serves as the first detailed response here to President Carter's policy speech July 21 in Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Carter called for a genuine accommodation with Moscow based on long-term realities.

Both countries, he said, should look for common ground and mutually beneficial agreements.

Since that speech, the personal criticism of Mr. Carter that marked recent months has been absent from Soviet press commentaries.

The policy of détente is one pushed by Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev himself. Unsurprisingly, Mr. Arbatov defends the rightness of what he calls "objective realities."

"That is why we can say," he writes, "that the consolidation and deepening of détente have a future."

He ends by saying "real efforts" are needed on both sides — giving some analysis the impression the Kremlin is still prepared to wait a while longer for the Carter administration to realize what the Kremlin sees as the error of its ways.

Yet the Soviets remain deeply upset with what they see as the lack of continuity in U.S. policy.

Cyprus after Makarios: 'potentially explosive'

By Jason Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
President Makarios's passing leaves a potentially explosive situation in the tiny island republic of Cyprus whose independent existence for the past 17 years was nurtured by his unique political acumen.

No other Greek-Cypriot leader enjoyed the devoted loyalty of the rural population and the staunch confidence of the powerful "Akai" Communist Party, two prerequisites for the dominant influence, even for a Greek Orthodox cleric.

The politician whose personality, experience, and stature would make him a logical successor — former House Speaker and Acting President Glafkos Clerides — lacks this essential basis of support. His failure in the last Greek-Cypriot election was ample proof.

Incumbent House Speaker Spyros Kyprianou, who will stand in as Acting President pending the formal election of a new chief of state, required within 45 days under the Constitution, is widely believed to be oiling and

beret of the stamina necessary to campaign for the nation's highest office.

That leaves two dark-horse candidates: Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, a radical leftist who heads the militant Edeko party, and Tassos Papadopoulos, chief Greek-Cypriot negotiator in the stalled talks with the Turkish-Cypriots.

This vacuum could encourage the extremists of the left and right to resort to Byzantine intrigue, or brute force in a bid to seize the political helm.

Since last April, when Archbishop Makarios first became ill, rumors have been circulating in Nicosia, the capital, about private clandestine armies stockpiling up with weapons for use in the event of civil war.

The Lyssarides camp was mentioned most often in this connection with informants telling of generous aid from the Soviet Union through Libyan go-betweens.

The terrorist Edeko B organization, instrumental in the disastrous coup d'état of July, 1974, that prompted the Turkish seizure of the northern one-third of the island, also is believed to be preparing for a showdown.

*Please turn to Page 13

Highlights



WATER POLLUTION. Environmentalists warn of poisonous metals, chemicals, and other industrial wastes that threaten the world's water. Page 18

MILITARY UNIONS. Efforts to prohibit GIs from joining labor unions are being pushed by leading U.S. Senators. Page 6

THE NEUTRON BOMB. Editorial debates the value of the controversial N-bomb. (Also translated into French and German.) Page 26

BUY LUNCH FOR A LLAMA. Many U.S. zoos have found an interesting way of beating inflation. Page 8.

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FOCUS

The Martha Movement

By Brad Knickerbocker

San Francisco
Not long ago, Jinx Melia felt a bit like Martha in the New Testament — "...cumbered about much serving..." careful and troubled about many things. She had left a successful career to be a full-time mother and homemaker, but found herself depressed, losing her self-confidence, oggling her husband.

Then she realized that the kind of isolation she had been experiencing was common to many women. "I began to see there were a whole lot of us," she recalls, "that it wasn't my problem, but a societal problem."

That's when she founded the "Martha Movement," an organization for women who don't feel particularly comfortable with either radical feminism or the "total woman" philosophy. In little more than a year, the group has grown from five friends in Arlington, Virginia, to 4,000 members in all 50 states and seven other countries.

The purpose of the organization, Mrs. Melia explained, is to gain recognition and status for women who choose to be homemakers at a time when being "just a housewife" is looked down upon by many.

"We are very concerned with the emphasis on women leaving the home," says this

woman, who started her own consulting business and still works occasionally for the federal government and private corporations. "Not all of us can be lawyers or physicians or have superlative jobs. It's really no better out there than in the home."

Mrs. Melia expected the Martha Movement "to be a local homespun group until we knew what we were doing." But once women began hearing about it, "we found ourselves national in a month."

For Cynthia Huntington, of Manassas, Virginia, one of the growing number of "Marthas," the group "helps you keep your family together, I guess because it helps you keep yourself together."

"I think it's a fabulous program," she said. "My husband and I have become more open with each other because now he understands my problems."

Local chapters are being established in most states; a newsletter is sent to all members, and a telephone service is available. A pilot program of "Martha Care Centers" soon will begin in California and Louisiana. They will be set up in shopping centers and department stores to provide care for children and the elderly, as well as counseling and information about commu-

nity resources particularly helpful to homemakers.

The Martha Movement "answers a need that a lot of people feel but haven't caught grips with," said Nina Bennett, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Betty Aines, of Redondo Beach, California, likes the group because it is "a key and nonthreatening." She heads a growing group of southern California "Marthas" who "really want to have a choice of going into a profession or remaining a homemaker... who want to feel that either choice is equal in value."

The Martha Movement does not take a position on issues of particular interest to women, such as abortion or the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

"We are not a political organization, although we are well aware that our existence is political," Mrs. Melia said. "We don't want to put an ideology before a help for women."

As for the idea that homemakers might be paid for the work they do, she said, "We're very much against that. The only paid work is - valuable."

"The homemaker is the resource that is vital in keeping the family and the community together. ... If the homemaker goes, society goes," she said. "Homemaking is a super job, but the working conditions are horrible. Women can solve the problem [of isolation], but they need help."

Many organization members have bumper stickers on their cars reminding others that "Jesus loved Marthas, too."

A look behind Salisbury's calm facade

By Geoffrey Gadsell

Overseas editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It ever there was calm in the eye of a storm, it is here in Salisbury, capital of Rhodesia.

The governments of the United States and Britain, even of South Africa — not to speak of the United Nations — are all involved in efforts to head off race war here, in this country of 270,000 whites and 8½ million blacks.

The visitor arriving for the first time is hard put to find any overt sign of racial tension. Indeed, one begins to ask which Alice is living in which wonderland.

There are two customs officers on duty at the airport, and one of them is black. The taller cashing one's traveler's checks at the bank is black. The sales clerk at Air Rhodesia is black. So, too, is the room clerk at one of Salisbury's best hotels — but the maid who brings the morning tea into one's bedroom is white.

An amateur theatrical group put on "The Blood Knot," a searing and poignant play with a racial theme by the perceptive South African playwright Athol Fugard, at the National Gallery in Salisbury as part of the 1977 Rhodesia theater-festival program. It ran from June 22 till July 8 and was such a success that extra performances were put on over last weekend, and they were all sold out. Ironically, the two parts in the play — two Colored (mixed race) brothers — were played brilliantly and convincingly by two white schoolteachers.

At the University of Rhodesia two-thirds of the undergraduate students are black, and virtually all these blacks are there on government scholarships.

Salisbury, Rhodesia



Rhodesians of all races enjoy concert in Salisbury Gardens

VIEW FROM RHODESIA

But it was here that this writer first ran into obvious tensions between the two groups. Black students at the university pay a compulsory military service fee, but all whites at the university pay a black tax.

Three out of four members of the Rhodesian National Police force are black. The Rhodesian Army is 90% black. The Rhodesian Air Force is 10% black. The Rhodesian Civil Service is 10% black. The Rhodesian Judiciary is 10% black. The Rhodesian Legislature is 10% black. The Rhodesian Executive is 10% black. The Rhodesian Judiciary is 10% black. The Rhodesian Legislature is 10% black. The Rhodesian Executive is 10% black.

In their daily dealings with whites — admittedly mostly at the servant-master level — blacks are friendly and polite. A white South African living here said he occasionally drove his servant home after midnight into the sprawling black township of Highfield without a qualm — something he would not dare do in South Africa.

And then other almost whispered or casual bits of evidence begin to come together as more than straw in the wind in this sparkling, sparkling city on the high veld with its modern high-rise buildings, broad avenues, and elegant suburbs.

"Terrorists burn 23 Africans to death" reads a big headline on morning in the Rhodesia Herald. But you have to wait till the weekly "killed on active service" column in the Sunday Mail to begin to understand

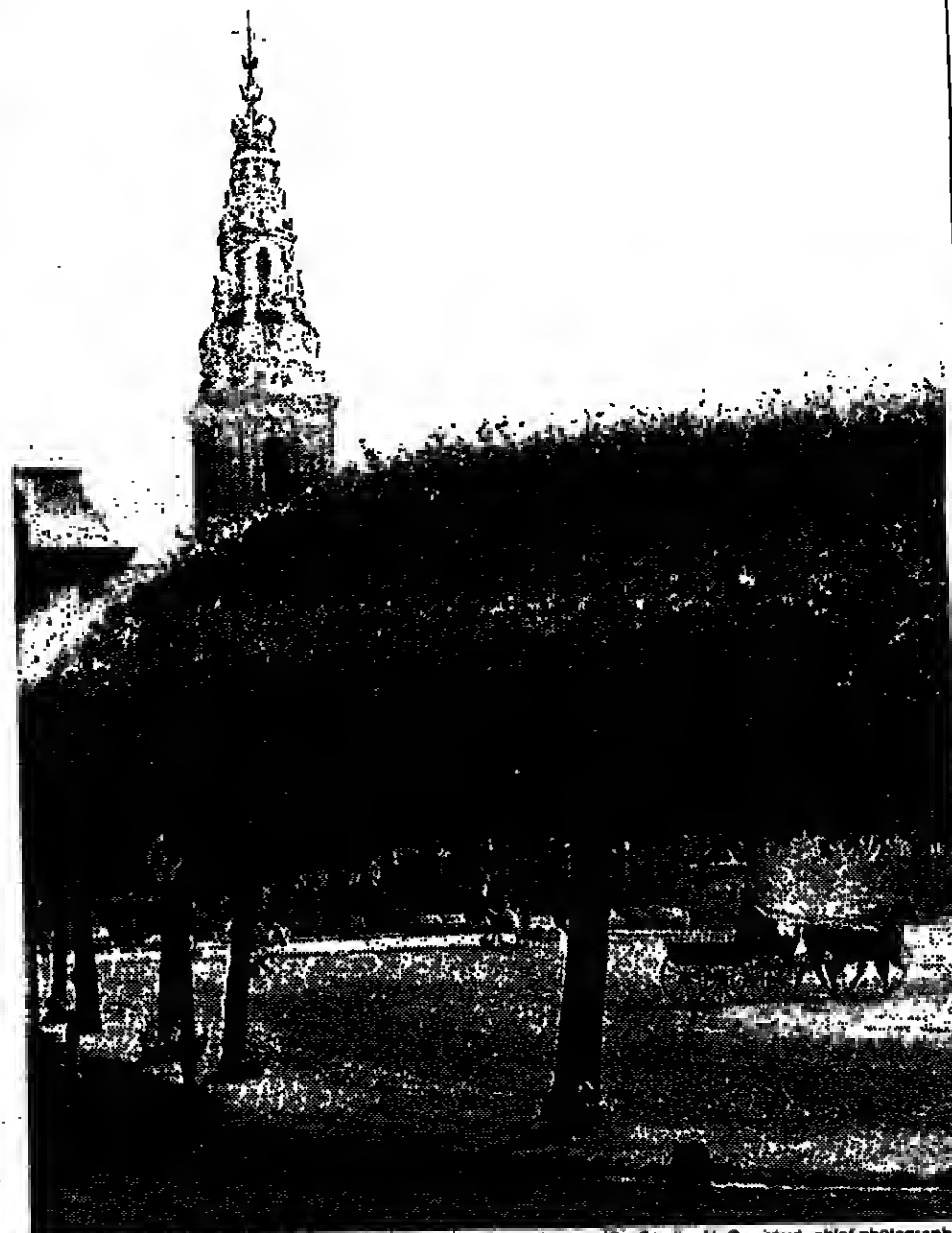
the slow increase in tempo in December, 1972, are: security forces killed 2,788; European civilians, 92; African civilians, 1,999.

Tucked away on a business page of the Rhodesia Herald the week group in Rhodesia, Anglo-American Corporation, has withdrawn from the field because of the security situation. This meant the end of the time being of prospecting work in 12 areas for nickel, copper, lead, zinc, gold, and uranium.

And two private conversations with individual Africans working in the city linger in this writer's thoughts. Said one of them: "This is a police state. The knock comes on the door in the night at my home in Highfield Township. I am ordered by the police to open my bedroom door, and then asked if the woman there is my wife."

Said the other, "My white supervisor humiliates me every day by dressing me as 'Kaffir.' I am waiting for my revenge — and it will be long."

No less a personage than Prime Minister Ian Smith said on Rhodesia television July 18, "There is one other point on which I must get tough. My concern over cases which are drawn to my attention of continuing racial discrimination which is unnecessary and which infringes against the dignity of man. Clearly these must be removed."



Summer morning exercise at Christiansburg, Denmark

Spanish Parliament heads for more left-right face-offs

By Joe Gendolman

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Is Spain heading toward a parliamentary polarization?

In recent months a theory has steadily gained ground here. Informed political circles predicted that once the electoral smoke cleared, an alliance would emerge in the Cortes (parliament) between Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez's moderate Center Democratic Union (UCD) and the rightist Popular Alliance Party led by former interior minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne. It would signify, in effect, near unity.

During the June 15 elections the candidates' lists of these two parties often overlapped ideologically. Their common foe, political circles predicted, would become Spain's growing Left. It seeks to alter the 40-year political and economic establishments which the Popular Alliance and UCD, in varying degrees, represent.

At the same time, a UCD-Popular Alliance "pact" would force the moderate Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE) to join the Eurocommunist Spanish Communist Party (PCB) on parliamentary votes. Meanwhile, the powerful regional parties would hold the balance and could decide the final outcome. So they would therefore be courted by both sides.

Now the opening days of Spain's first democratic Parliament in 40 years suggest that Spain may indeed be heading toward growing left-right face-offs and regional influence. In a July 27 vote:

- The Communists (20 Congress seats) and Socialists (118 seats) worked together on votes.
- They were defeated in all cases by the Popular Alliance and UCD (which alone controls 168 seats).
- Basque and Catalan regional minority parties joined with the UCD against the Left.

The votes came on procedural matters in the 350-member Congress (lower house). The Left wanted more representation on a parliamentary commission to decide the urgency of government bills. It asked that the commission be composed of four members of the Congress and Senate, the president of both houses, and the Cortes speaker.

The PSOE's proposal sank 183 to 133 while the Communist version was defeated 169 to 140. This perhaps reflects the PCB's Eurocommunist approach. But the vote also shows how razor thin the UCD's plurality is. It could quickly evaporate in the future depending on the circumstances.

Since the government now has seven of the eleven commission members, it can rule by decree law and, some fear, "marginalize" the Left.

If the UCD-Popular Alliance "pact" is repeated on many key votes it could butt the government's "center" image and give campaign fodder to the PSOE, which would then brand the UCD as recycled Francoists. But some analysts believe such "polarization" could prove helpful in the long run. It could limit the number of parties and strengthen the moderate right (UCD) and moderate left (PSOE).

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American, British, French, W. German

Romania writes new trade deals with West

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna
Contracts recently signed with American, British, French, and West German companies mark a major stimulus to Romanian endeavors to found significant economic partnerships with advanced Western industries.

Two of these latest "breakthroughs" are in the commercial short-haul airliner field in which, as in civil aviation generally, Romania still lags behind other East European as well as Western levels.

One agreement enlarged a standing partnership with the British aircraft industry, this time for joint production of BA141 jetliners with which Icaroman began building up its commercial fleet some years ago. The other, signed in early July, brings Romania's national aeronautics enterprise into partnership with the German-Dutch VFW-Fokker Company.

The two will establish a joint company in Bucharest to build the VFW-614 short range 44-passenger airliner, equipping with British jet engines.

From Romania's point of view, the 2,100 million deutschmark (\$824 million) venture has two interesting aspects.

One is that it will set the Romanian industry into interesting competition with the Russian short-range (and lesser capacity) passenger Yak aircraft already well established in the rest of the East European bloc.

The other is that it will bring some 80 West German experts into active management in Romania — still a matter of some sensitivity to one of the more ideologically conservative and less open East bloc regimes.

The new French agreement is with the Citroën Company for production of small automobiles. It follows an earlier deal with another French car maker, Renault. It is a field in which Romania has previously invested costly effort to produce its own native car.

Like several of its allies, however, it has found this a much too established and competitive field for newcomers and has opted now for cooperation with traditional Western makers as the most likely way to meet growingly impatient consumer demand.

The latest American deal is with Occidental

Petroleum's Island Creek Coal subsidiary for joint exploitation of a coking coal mine in Ruchan County, Virginia, said to hold "probably the highest grade coal ever mined." It is, in fact, just what Romania's expanding steel industry needs.

Bucharest is helping finance the mine's expansion in return for annual shipments of 334,000 tons of coal in each of the first five years.

The U.S. is still way behind the leading West Europeans, but its place in Romania's foreign trade and cooperation with foreign partners is increasing. However, it is questionable whether earlier optimistic forecasts of a turnover of \$1 billion by 1980 can be fulfilled.

Trode has grown on the long-term basis opened up by the most-favored-nation treatment included in a bilateral agreement two years ago. This year could see it well past halfway to the 1980 target. But uncertainty affecting American businessmen as well as their Romanian counterparts arise from Romanian performance on emigration and other human-rights issues.

In June Romania was again warned that the most-favored-nation status could be withdrawn if the rate and freedom of emigration from that country were not improved.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reacted sharply. Withdrawal, he told visiting American newspaper publishers, could jeopardize "the very existence" of present Romanian-U.S. accords. "Our development," he said, "looks place without most-favored-nation status and it could continue without it."

What Mr. Ceausescu meant was that "pressure" could affect Romania's endeavor to maintain an independent choice in its economic affairs despite its military and other commitments with the Soviet alliance.

He has similar difficulties with the European Community, with which he would like to secure more concessions than the present limited preferences, but the EC has not responded.

The EC's commercial barriers apart, Romania's internal social and cultural attitudes are still an impediment to Western goodwill. More "liberal" performance — in general terms domestically as well as on a "foreign" issue like unhindered emigration — would undoubtedly help.

Britons wait for fallout in security bombshell

By Charles Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London
Britain's Labour government is playing down allegations of security leaks to the Soviet Union and bugging of former Prime Minister Harold Wilson's 10 Downing Street offices in the mid-60s.

Since Parliament has gone into summer recess, formal debate on the accusations will have to wait the next session, despite attempts by the news media to keep the issue alive.

Former Prime Minister Wilson has dubbed the allegations "incredible," but has said that because of their serious implications, they "must be investigated." Prime Minister James Callaghan is said to be considering a full-scale inquiry only because the call for one comes from a former prime minister.

According to articles in the Daily Express, since resigning as prime minister in April, 1976, after eight years in power, Sir Harold has said several times that he believes "certain officials" in the British counterintelligence service suspected the existence of a Communist cell in his government.

The charges that MI6 (internal security services) had bugged the offices of Sir Harold and of prominent Labour Party members suspected of being Communists first came to light in the Sunday newspaper, the Observer.

Both the Observer and the Daily Express have pursued the issue, charging that: "Important information about Britain's counterintelligence may have gone to the Soviet KGB intelligence service from a double agent in MI-6."

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MI-5 bugged Sir Harold's home and office without informing him.

British security chiefs now fear a public smear against them similar to investigations in Washington into CIA activities.

Callaghan is said to be considering a full-scale inquiry only because the call for one comes from a former prime minister.

According to articles in the Daily Express, since resigning as prime minister in April, 1976, after eight years in power, Sir Harold has said several times that he believes "certain officials" in the British counterintelligence service suspected the existence of a Communist cell in his government.

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Soviet Union

Soviet Navy bears down on NATO

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Albans
Egyptian President Sadat's protest against alleged Soviet interference with Egyptian military communications during the recent fighting with Libya raises some major questions about Soviet naval deployment in the Mediterranean. In a televised interview with the ABC news "Issues and Answers" program July 31, Mr. Sadat charged that 12 helicopters from the 17,000-ton Soviet helicopter carrier Moskva, positioned just outside Egyptian territorial waters, jammed Egypt's Soviet-made radio equipment in the July 21-24 fighting. Mr. Sadat rejected what he said were Soviet claims that a U.S. aircraft carrier had coordinated Egyptian force movements.

Western naval analysts think the Soviets operated electronic jamming devices aboard helicopters of the Soviet Hormone type, which also are used for over-the-horizon missile targeting and guidance in the Mediterranean.

Soviet anchorage

The Moskva and other ships of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, operating in the Mediterranean, habitually anchor near the Greek island of Kythera and in international waters between the big Western installations on the island of Crete and the bay of Souda on the Egyptian-Libyan coast, near where the recent land and air fighting took place.

Western analysts point out that although the Soviets lost their last naval shore installations in the Mediterranean in March, 1976, when Mr. Sadat expelled them from Alexandria, the Soviet fleet air arm now has use of Libyan air fields. These also are being used to stage Soviet and East German flights of military supplies and personnel to the Ethiopian side in the war now under way between Ethiopia and Somalia-backed guerrillas.

At least 12 Soviet Tupolev-22 Blinder bombers, which double as reconnaissance planes,

Soviet helicopter carrier Moskva: Libya's electronic ally in clash with Egypt. Sadat charges

and occasional larger aircraft based in the Soviet Black Sea area are keeping a permanent watch on U.S. and NATO naval movements such as recent joint U.S.-Greek landing maneuvers on the Greek mainland north of Crete involving a U.S. marine detachment from the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

[United Press International says the Libyans were reported three months ago by neutral Arab sources to have received from the Soviet Union 12 Tupolev-22 Blindars. U.S. reconnaissance planes have photographed at least one Blinder flying with Libyan markings. The Blindars were reported last May to be based at the former U.S. Whodas air base east of Tripoli.]

British sources have confirmed Egyptian claims that the Soviets have been blanketing the Mediterranean with radar and electronic sensors installed near the Libyan coast, at least two of which were badly damaged by Egyptian air strikes July 21-24. The Soviets soon may be able to replenish this network with a new installation, intended primarily for

space communications tracking. This is under construction north of Greece near Sofia, Bulgaria, according to the U.S. magazine Aviation Week and Space Technology for July 25.

Soviet-supplied missile batteries are targeted on Alexandria and other Egyptian cities, and ultrasonic Soviet MIG-25 aircraft have recently carried out reconnaissance missions over Egypt, Syria, and Israel from Libya's El Adem Air Base, also attacked by the Egyptians.

Several Soviet-made Foxtrot-class patrol submarines of 2,300 tons were sighted in the Libyan port of Tobruk before the fighting, the British reports say. These ships have been officially transferred to Libya, but they are of the same type most used by the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean. They are manned by Soviet instructors and Libyan naval cadets.

Restrictions on the use of the U.S. bases in Turkey, imposed by the Turkish Government in 1976 in retaliation for the U.S. arms embargo on that country, and the prospect that

Britain must stop using its naval facilities at Malta, between Italy and North Africa, tend to enhance the importance of U.S. and NATO installations in Greece and Crete, according to allied naval analysts.

Turner suggests course

U.S. Adm. Stansfield Turner, chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and former commander-in-chief, Allied Forces, Southern Europe, wrote in a co-authored article in June, 1977, proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute: "Sizeable numbers of aircraft-launched missiles could be directed simultaneously at allied naval forces in the Mediterranean by Soviet land-based naval aircraft."

"Should the Soviets gain access to air bases in North Africa or Yugoslavia," Adm. Turner wrote before the present Soviet operations in Libya were confirmed, "shorter distances would extend the threat sector to full 360 degrees around the [allied] force, creating greater problems for allied naval commanders."

Behind Moscow's plan to defuse the neutron bomb

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
By escalating its worldwide campaign against the U.S. neutron bomb (which kills by radiation over a relatively small area while leaving most buildings intact) the Soviet Union is:

- Trying to steer President Carter away from the bomb as he weighs his decision, not yet announced, on whether to order full production.

- Sustaining the Kremlin's new policy of refraining from personal attacks on the President. Instead, the administration itself (just given a negative report card here on its first six months), the Pentagon, and the military-industrial complex are substituted as primary targets.

- Trying to drive a wedge between Washington and its NATO allies, notably West Germany. If given the green light, the bomb would be stationed in Western Europe as a tactical weapon.

- Adding another disarmament issue to the

man rights as the main thrust of Soviet efforts to portray itself as the real champion of peace at a time when various Kremlin policies (in northern Africa and the Middle East, for example) are at a low ebb.

- Indicating a measure of genuine concern at another leap forward in American technology which could give the U.S. an advantage until the Soviets produce a neutron bomb of their own.

"Mostly propaganda" is how one Western diplomat sums up the campaign so far. The Soviets are working on their own bomb, he said, although they are believed to be well behind the U.S.

Escalation of the campaign came July 30-31. Following an almost daily series of articles at-

tributed by the Soviet news agency Tass, issued a welter, unsigned editorial statement late July 30 designed for worldwide audiences.

It was brought before the domestic Soviet audience on the main evening TV news program, July 30 and in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda July 31.

In an apparent reference to Mr. Carter's pending decision, Tass said the Soviet Union would like to hope that sanity and political realism would prevail in Washington.

Tactical label dismissed

In repeating previous arguments, it dismissed the idea that the bomb is only a tactical weapon. It said that to argue that the bomb would not lead to a wider nuclear war was actually to bring the world closer to holocaust.

And it contrasted Washington's emphasis on humanitarianism and morality with a bomb that "only kills people."

The campaign has been particularly evident

since the U.S. confirmed July 7 that it had one underground development test, carried out, apparently in Nevada.

It continued July 31 in Pravda's weekly news review. Commentator Vladimir Bolshakov linked the bomb with the mobile missile MX, a "diabolical device" of the Pentagon. It presented the "human rights" campaign as a "notorious diplomatic maneuver."

Personal criticism of Mr. Carter's speech on the Soviet Union in Charleston, S.C., July 21, however, the Soviets have stopped the harsh personal criticism of recent months.

Even when Tass commentator Yuri Kozlov, July 28, he referred only to the administration as a whole.

The team, he said, had done nothing, or very little to boost détente or pull down barriers against more U.S.-Soviet trade.

The commentary called for steps, not words, from Washington. It also repeated criticisms of the neutron bomb and other weapons. It made no mention of human rights.

It confirmed the view of Western diplomats in one respect: It said talks to limit strategic arms were marking time. Both sides resume serious discussion between foreign ministers in Vienna Sept. 7-9.

Finally, the latest effort to split the NATO allies came July 31 in a long Tass analysis of West German reaction to the neutron bomb.

It attempted to warn the Germans that their country would be the first to be "burned into an atomic desert" if nuclear war broke out. It cited approvingly a reported comment there that the bomb was a symbol of "distorted human mentality."

How the people see their President

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Carter still rates high in popularity polls — but public doubts are growing over what he can really accomplish from the Oval Office.

Monitor findings indicate that at the end of six months the public has come around to seeing that Mr. Carter can do only so much; that he has Congress to deal with; that there is just so much money to use; and that there are problems Mr. Carter just can't solve overnight and must keep working on, hoping to make step-by-step progress.

A strong majority of the American people retain their regard for Mr. Carter personally — their feeling that he is a man of integrity and that he is diligently trying to do a good job.

What has set in at six months is what often happens with new presidents: People who were caught up in the rosy glow of having a new man at the helm are beginning to take a more sober, realistic look at him.

Political leaders contacted around the United States have for several weeks now been informing the Monitor that Mr. Carter's honeymoon was coming to a close.

Also, a New York Times-CBS poll shows a sizable decline in public confidence, that the President can hit some of his targets, such as a significant reduction in unemployment or a balanced federal budget.

This ebbing of public support for Mr. Carter comes at a time when he has been doing much to shore up his relations with Congress.

The negative elements in what continues to be largely a positive perception include these ingredients:

- Some people see the President working at cross purposes, seeking to provide social programs and, at the same time, trying to hold down spending and balance the budget.

Several politicians commented along this line, indicating they thought the President was muddying up his image. Some others spoke of the President wanting it both ways.

Said one Westerner: "The President is wanting the best of two worlds. And it just isn't possible. Not in politics anyway."

- Some people think he jumped into the shaping of foreign policy much too soon.

They say he was "green" on foreign matters when he became President — and that he should have waited until later to shape important initiatives.

Some wonder whether he had not harmed himself in his relations with the Soviet Union by pushing human rights too soon.

"Why not wait on this human-rights issue until after we get a SALT [strategic arms limitations talks] agreement," said one Democratic leader, echoing the comment of several others.

- Some people still cannot identify with Mr. Carter personally, at least not readily. Many Northerners and Westerners don't warm up to him too fast simply because they find Mr. Carter's Southern ways and talk completely foreign to what they are used to seeing and hearing.

But all these reservations and negative judgments are made against a backdrop of general approval. Again and again one hears, even among the President's critics, "He's trying."

So the President's honeymoon may be over. But he retains a hold on public favor that still puts him in a formidable position in dealing with Congress and in his efforts to have a successful term on the presidency.

Black leaders press for results not rhetoric

By Luix Overbea
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Recent developments point to a new strategy of quiet confrontation among some of the nation's black leaders:

- Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, one of the most influential U.S. civil-rights organizations, has called on league members to "put pressure on our congressmen, mayors, school boards, state representatives, and local officials" to give more help to the poor and to blacks.

A new era with new leaders is arising in civil rights, says Mr. Jordan.

- The Urban League head has called for a meeting in New York in late August of the nation's key black leaders "to develop a black agenda" to present to President Carter.

- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has a new leader — Benjamin L. Hooks — who promises to take a more activist role than his predecessor in pressing black demands.

Rep. Parren Mitchell (D) of Maryland, chairman of the congressional black caucus, says delegates at the Urban League's national meeting here, which ended July 27, were too courteous to President Carter's Cabinet members who spoke at the meeting but said "too little" in specifics.

Mr. Jordan, at the opening of the league's sessions, challenged President Carter to live up to his campaign promises to black and minority voters. It was a surprise to delegates because Mr. Jordan was known as a confidant of the President's.

In his reply, Mr. Carter challenged critics to examine his record. In addition, five of his Cabinet members supported the administration in addresses before the conference.

But in summing up the mood of the league conference, Mr. Jordan said: "We came to this conference three days ago disaffected and disenchanted."

The meeting of black leaders previews a form of confrontation to come.

"I cannot say what our priorities will be," said Mr. Jordan. "I can say we shall meet — not at a meeting called by the Urban League, but as individuals coming together to plan for progress for the black and poor. Our goal will be to develop a black agenda to present to the President."

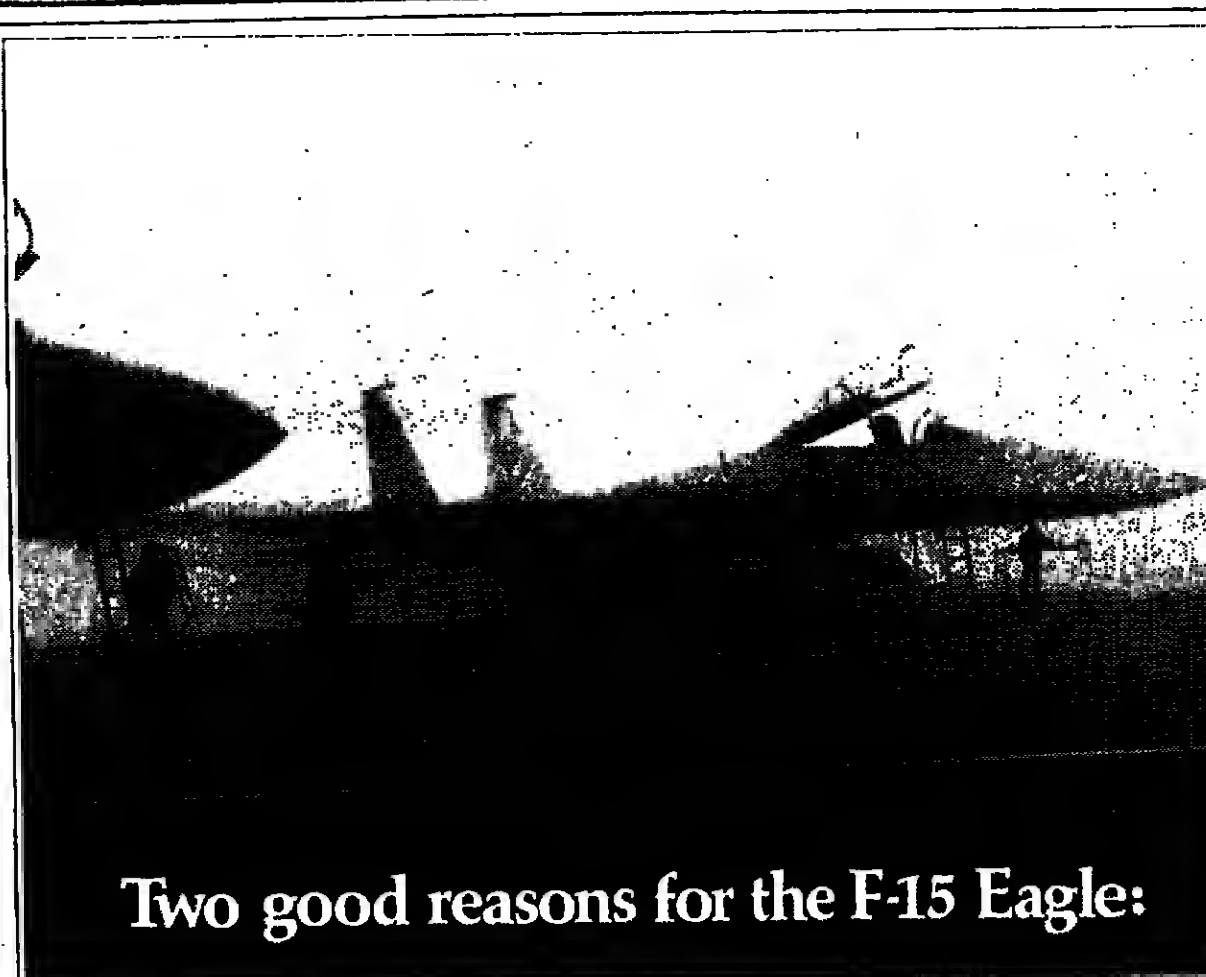
Mr. Jordan says he has a meeting scheduled with President Carter, hinting that it would be after the black leaders convene. Various people, including black church leaders, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, Miss Dorothy Dight, Representative Mitchell, Joseph Lowery, and others have accepted the call to meet in New York, says Mr. Jordan.

Teamwork between the Carter administration and the civil rights movement was suggested at the Urban League conference by Secretary Joseph A. Califano of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). But he and Attorney General Griffin Bell were the most criticized speakers.

"We are on the move," said Mr. Califano. "Human rights are essential to presidential policies. Instead of criticizing the administration you should challenge Congress, too. We cannot do this alone. You must make your voice heard."

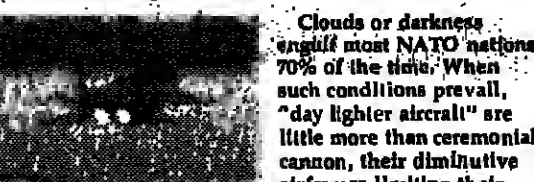
Secretary Califano suggested a welfare reform program, more health services, more prenatal care, and more nursery school funds. For welfare reform he proposed work incentives and simplification of the system.

Disappointment with Mr. Bell was expressed by Mrs. Ellen Sweet's Dunning of the St. Louis Civil Rights Enforcement Agency.



Two good reasons for the F-15 Eagle:

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Clouds or darkness... doesn't have to pick its day to fight. It will go where it is needed, when it is needed. Day or night. Good weather or bad.

The F-15's attack radar system gives the pilot long-range "eyes" to acquire, identify, track and fire on a hostile aircraft—before it sees him. Visual displays, combined with the inertial navigation system and a digital computer, help the pilot plan his attack.

All necessary target data, the status of weapons systems and firing cues for precision weapon delivery are provided on both his windscreen and cockpit displays.

The F-15 Eagle. Day or night, in all kinds of weather, there's nothing like it on the horizon.

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS

United States

Will the Army march or fall out if a union bangs the drum?

By John Dillon
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Key senators are pushing for quick action on bills that would prohibit GIs from joining labor unions.

A sense of urgency lies behind efforts to win Senate passage of a bill before labor unions can get started with organizing efforts against it later this year.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has just completed hearings on two bills which would impose a complete ban on labor union membership by active members of the armed forces.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina has rounded up 43 co-sponsors for his bill, which originally was introduced last year. Sen. John C. Stennis (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, has introduced a similar bill with a few minor modifications, but no vote is expected before Congress recesses this week.

These bills, says Senator Stennis, are "not a poke at the union." They are, he says, aimed at maintaining discipline through the traditional chain of command.

Proponents of unionizing the military see it as a way to win greater benefits for GIs, but opponents fear unionized troops might strike if they don't get what they want.

The urgency felt in the Senate stems from recent actions by the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), an affiliate of the AFL-CIO which represents 725,000 civilian employees of the federal government.

The AFGE currently is polling its members on the question of organizing uniformed servicemen. The vote, which will be completed no later than Oct. 1, could be the signal for an all-out effort to sign up thousands of GIs who already have contacted AFGE about membership.

Kenneth T. Blaylock, national president of AFGE, has just told the Senate Armed Services Committee that a full-scale organizing effort could be under way within 30 to 60 days after the vote.

Mr. Blaylock says approximately 10,000 active duty GIs already have applied for membership in the AFGE without any solicitation on the union's part.



1st Infantry Brigade, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Pushups as punishment: would a military union object?

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Even those who oppose labor unions in the military concede that pressures for union membership are growing.

Behind this pressure are said to be a number of grievances felt by military men and women. Among them:

1. Efforts in Congress to do away with early retirement (half pay after 20 years), which was one of the main features attracting many people into military service.
2. Higher prices at commissaries.
3. Changes to the leave, or vacation, system which have reduced benefits.
4. Attacks by President Carter and some members of Congress against "double-dipping" — the hiring by government of retired military

personnel who continue to draw retirement benefits.

5. Reduced opportunities for promotion as the armed forces cut personnel.
6. Reduced medical benefits.
7. Poor management which often requires extensive overtime.

AFGE president Blaylock says a major factor in building pressure for unions is the all-volunteer force. Young men and women are recruited to the military as a career. Many of these career people work side by side with civilians doing the same tasks but get different pay and benefits.

"For instance, GIs working with civilians in any situation receive no overtime, while the civilians do," Dr. Blaylock says. "In fact, many times the military members are called on to perform the required overtime because of lack of funds to pay civilians overtime. Where hazardous work situations are involved, civilians draw hazardous pay or environmental differential pay to compensate, but the military member who is exposing his or her body to the same hazard gets no such compensation."

The unions, says Mr. Blaylock, could help GIs with three major areas: grievances on housing, medical care, and dress and hair codes; legal matters; and lobbying Congress and the White House for increased benefits.

But some members of Congress say military benefits are more than adequate.

Thirst for oil keeps growing economy in the red

By Harry R. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The mighty U.S. economy, shaking off the last vestiges of recession, seems disinclined to do anything by half measures, either good or bad.

Here at home the economy is growing briskly — a spanking 8.9 percent annual pace in the first half of the year — while overseas the dollar paradoxically weakens and the U.S. piles up its worst trade deficit in history.

By contrast, Japan and West Germany — the non-Communist world's other giants — are having trouble meeting their growth targets, but are amassing huge trade surpluses while their currencies grow stronger.

Confusing signals? On the surface, yes. But a pattern

emerges, giving some insight into what may happen the rest of this year and into 1978.

Two fundamental economic problems — inflation and unemployment — show little sign of early improvement, either in the United States or abroad.

In the U.S. inflation hovers around 8 percent, broadly measured, and the jobless rate at last count stood at 7.1 percent — second only to Canada's 8 percent in the non-Communist industrial world.

On the jobless front, the U.S. is doing better than those figures indicate. The American labor force — the total of people at work or looking for jobs — is growing so rapidly that more than 6 million new jobs have been added to the economy since the low point of recession in May, 1975.

Given the upsurge in the number of job-seeking Americans,

the economy must grow 4 percent yearly simply to absorb newcomers. Over the last two years the economy on average has done better than that, putting newcomers to work and shrinking the jobless tolls from 8.9 percent in May, 1975, to 7.1 percent in June, 1977.

If the economy is doing relatively so well, why does the dollar weaken and why does the trade deficit threaten to reach \$25 billion this year, nearly four times the previous record shortfall of \$6.4 billion in 1972?

To take the least part first, America's insatiable appetite for foreign oil — more than \$40 billion worth this year — makes it impossible for U.S. exports of farm and manufactured goods to erase the red ink.

Indeed, the more the U.S. economy prospers — and American factories now operate at 83.5 percent capacity, up from 80 percent in January — the more oil the nation needs. All experts agree that, for some time to come, petroleum imports will continue to grow.

Also, because the U.S. snapped out of recession faster than other nations, Americans are able to buy more foreign goods, while nations still struggling with recession can afford fewer U.S. products.

So the trade deficit is explainable. But when the red ink becomes an ocean, as it now is, currency speculators — fearing future damage to the U.S. economy — begin to move out of dollars into stronger currencies, like those of Japan, West Germany, and Switzerland.

The trend quickens, feeding on itself, to the point that U.S. officials debate how much the Federal Reserve System should intervene — that is, buy and sell foreign currencies in an effort to keep the dollar stable.

Putting all this together, U.S. experts expect the following:

- The U.S. economic growth rate will slow to around 5 percent for the rest of the year.
- This should suffice to edge the unemployment rate slightly below 7 percent by the end of 1977.
- Inflation is likely to hang tough at the 8 percent level, but hopefully will go no higher.
- Oil imports will continue to grow, expanding the trade deficit and exerting steady pressure on the value of the dollar.

A soft landing for Britain's Mr. Jay

By Daniel Sutherland
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Judging by a breakfast with American newsmen, Peter Jay, the new and controversial British Ambassador to the United States has made a smooth transition from journalist to diplomat.

Mr. Jay is being watched more closely than the average diplomat.

His appointment as Ambassador created a furor in Britain, partly because Prime Minister James Callaghan happens to be his father-in-law but also because his views as a journalist often seemed to be at odds with official government policy. A strong argument in favor of his appointment, however, was that Mr. Jay, who is only 46, would give Britain a representative in Washington who was in tune with the youthful image being projected by the Carter administration.

From his new perspective, Mr. Jay, longtime economics editor of the Times (London), appears to have softened many of his earlier views — and they were distinctly gloomy views — about Britain's economic troubles and its outlook for the future.

Britain, he told the reporters of his breakfast talk with them, has "at least begun to face the problem as it really is."

In an essay in a recently published book, Mr. Jay described the British people as "confused and unhappy."

But in contrast with that view, he agreed with a questioner that in many ways, the British, despite their economic troubles, seem to get more out of life than Americans.

"Social indicators do suggest that in a number of important ways, citizens of Britain do find life more satisfying than in some societies where the pressures of achievement and rapid economic expansion are greater," he said.

He credited Americans with a "zeal, enthusiasm, and belief that problems can be solved" which he, at least until recently, has been lacking in Britain.

The Ambassador declared that both countries had much they could learn from each other and that in recent years there had been a definite growth in the number of people in Britain who believe that problems can be solved.

Mr. Jay was in the new position of answering questions rather than asking them. It was generally agreed that he answered most questions deftly, avoiding even a single slip.

United States

Small dams may brighten America's big cities

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
President Carter and Congress are about to open the floodgates, literally, of an energy source once common in 19th-century America — small dams.

Thousands of existing small dams, including some that once ran old flour mills, could become plant-sized power plants, almost doubling U.S. hydroelectric power and slashing electric bills for many Americans, according to a still-unveiled report ordered by President Carter.

Harnessed simply by adding turbines, in-place dams would generate seven times more energy than what the administration anticipates from new solar heating in 1985 and almost the same amount of electricity produced today by nuclear plants, say U.S. energy planners.

In his April energy message President Carter requested a 90-day survey by the U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers of potential electrical capacity at some 48,000 untapped dam sites. The Corps of Engineers report, still to reach the President's desk, doubles original estimates of electric power available from such dams.

"The deeper we investigate small dams, the more watts we find," says a staff aide to U.S. energy chief James R. Schlesinger.

Almost 30 million kilowatts in electrical capacity are potentially available at small dams, according to the study, with an additional 21 million kilowatts possible by rehabilitating and expanding present hydroelectric dams. That combined new generating capacity would satisfy the electrical needs of New York City, or 9 million people, calculates Federal Power Commission official Harold A. Corso.

To spur conversion of new dams, U.S. lawmakers are planning to add a \$300-million, three-year program onto the President's energy package, which now is working its way through Congress. A House vote is expected in early August, and the Senate takes up the idea

in early fall.

The program, sponsored by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D) of New York, would provide up to 75 percent of the funds needed for demonstration projects of small hydroelectric dams, built by either public utilities, private companies, or individuals. Time needed to obtain licenses and permits would be shortened to less than nine months.

Costs of the new hydroelectric projects would be far below fossil fuel plants — and much less damaging to the environment, say U.S. officials. Richard Dunham, power commission chairman, told Congress that small hydro development costs would range from \$500 to \$1,000 per kilowatt compared with \$800 to \$1,200 for coal and nuclear power plants.

Already, a handful of utilities are planning to use abandoned or nonhydroelectric dam sites as alternatives in investing in large nuclear or coal-fired plants. The Corps report found 18,630 recreation reservoir dams, 7,776 flood-control dams, 7,270 water-supply dams, and 6,320 irrigation dams that potentially could be harnessed with turbines.

In Springfield, Vermont, for instance, the town selection plan to use seven old mill dams dating back to the turn of the century to supply the electrical needs of the town's 10,000 residents.

But they will have to look to European manufacturers to buy turbines because American companies make only giant models for large dams. When installed, the small hydroplants will cut the town's electric bill in half, says selection chairman Chester Seut. "And when it's paid for, we'll be sending dividends to every home instead of a bill," he adds.

In New England, especially, the move to use old dam sites will help out an energy-pressed economy. Tapping 10 percent of the estimated 3,000 sites in New England could theoretically supply Boston with all its electrical needs. The Corps study finds the greatest potential in the old mill region, followed by the Mississippi Valley and the upper Northwest.



Dear Debbera.

I want to tell you about my study. At the end of last year I was announced as best student. My school report is very satisfactory. I got a present from school. How about you, Debbera? Are you still studying? I hope you are successful in your studies. I stop my letter now. I give you all my love. From your sponsored child.

Tristaca



Dear Tristaca.

I was so pleased to get your letter. That's quite an honor to be first in your class. I'm very proud of you. I'm still teaching, but the only classes I'm taking now are ballet. Did you get all the postcards I sent? It was a great trip. I'm looking forward to the holidays now — hope to do a lot of skiing this winter. Take care now and write soon.

Debbera

Will 'locks and dots' keep TV violence out of children's lives?

By Louise Sweeney
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Station locks on TV sets and white dots to indicate "adult programming" are two major recommendations in a new congressional report on how to deal with TV violence.

The House report asks the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to rule that all new TV sets come equipped with locks so that parents could bar children from switching channels to view violent programming. The FCC was also asked to rule on use of a white dot, similar to that used on French TV programs, be used as "an unobtrusive pro-

gram rating service" to indicate material objectionable for children.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Lionel Van Deerlin (D) of California, says the lock recommendation is the best solution to the problem of how to curb the effects of TV violence on children — and one that has the most appeal.

The proposal is certain to stir a great deal of controversy.

For instance, a spokesman for another member of the committee, Rep. Louie Frey Jr. (R) of Florida, says he favors "the idea of self-regulation" by the industry similar to the concept of family viewing.

Both the lock and the white dot, says Peggy Charren, president of ACT (Action for

Children's Television), "tend to absolve the broadcasters of any responsibility for violent programming." She says a white dot suggests the continual presence of a parent to oversee programming — although, "that is not true for a single parent, or those working part-time. And locking doesn't solve the problems of violence, inappropriate programming, or lack of diversity," she argues.

Mrs. Charren is much more enthusiastic about another of the report's recommendations, that the FCC propose rules on whether broadcast licensees should have to carry a specific percentage of programming for children's audiences and other categories.

"That's the most significant thing they've come up with in the seven years we've been asking the FCC to require a certain amount of programming for children," she said. "They can be counted as courageous for considering the possibility of such action. . . . There are now no rules on what is in the public interest, which is why there is so little programming for children, or Hispanics, or blacks. . . ."

Another member of the communications subcommittee favors a separate recommendation — that the FCC expedite Westinghouse Broadcasting Company's petition for local pre-screening of programs with a potential for violence four weeks in advance of their use on the air. Rep. Edward Markey (D) of Massachusetts, notes: "It's the FCC pre-screening bill I'm interested in . . . so that people will have some sort of say about the type of programs in local markets. Locking is an idea that superficially has some appeal, but the ultimate solution on TV violence is improving the quality of programs." The white-dot concept, he says, might just "advertise" to curious children that an adult program was scheduled to be aired.

P.S. I love you.

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United States

How to be a monkey's uncle

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
The latest inflation-fighter in American zoos: adopt-an-animal.

With feed rates soaring and budgets strained, with admission prices holding steady and crowds thinning out for the hot and humid summer heat, zoo directors from Los Angeles to Atlanta are latching on to the idea as a way to draw family-size crowds and at the same time pay the bills.

Adopting a zoo pet doesn't mean you can ride your elephant around the block or wrestle with your gorilla, sign out your orangutan for a quiet weekend at home with the kids, or pet your polar bear. But it does mean that in a growing number of cities, animal lovers and zoo buffs now can select the creature of their choice, pick up its food tab for a year, and be known around the zoo crowd as the tiger's "mom" or "dad" ("aunt" or "uncle" if you prefer).

"It's like owning a piece of the action," says Chicago's Brookfield Zoo director, George Rabb. "People come out and bring their friends and say, 'That's my animal.'"

Columbus was first

The program started at the Columbus, Ohio, zoo. Since March it has spread to Detroit and Chicago. Portland, Oregon, and Philadelphia are about to launch their own versions. Zoo directors in St. Louis, San Francisco, Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Atlanta; Lincoln, Nebraska; and here in Los Angeles are thinking about it.

But in San Diego, California, the granddaddy of U.S. zoos, administrators have decided against the program as posing administrative problems.

In Chicago, adoptive parents receive a window decal for their car and a T-shirt proclaiming them a "zoo parent." In Detroit, Chicago, and Columbus, a plaque is attached to a central bulletin board naming the parents of Jim Jim, the gorilla, Sonya and Iyal, the snow leopards, or Ross baboon. Not becoming a zoo parent is an irreversible decision: There are no refunds.

Costs range from \$5 to \$2,000 a year. They vary from zoo to municipal zoo. In Chicago, Columbus, and Detroit, master lists have been posted showing food costs for each mammal, bird, and reptile, revised periodically, along with information on who is taken, and which are still available for adoption.

Going in partway

But if your favorite zoo animal is too expensive to carry alone, you can "sponsor" it, meaning chip in a portion of the feeding fee, for partial credit.

For \$10 you can adopt a sugar glider (an Australian flying squirrel). For \$1,500 you can keep a kiwi (a flightless bird from New Zealand) in earthworms for 12 months. For \$2,000 you can feed fish to a dolphin. A male Siberian



Paying the dinner bill for a tortoise could slow down inflation at the zoo

tiger goes for \$1,500. And for \$1,700 you can be the proud parent of an elephant, a Kodiak bear, a koala, a lion, a walrus, or an elephant (depending on its size).

In Detroit you can adopt a small turtle for \$10, a medium-size snake for \$50, a llama for \$100, an ostrich for \$200, a chimp or leopard for \$400, a tiger for \$800, or a gorilla for \$1,000.

In Chicago you can adopt a white-footed mouse or saffron finch for \$10, a Grévy's zebra for \$572. For \$700 you can nourish a king cobra or Eastern diamondback rattlesnake. For \$350, an African rock python is yours. For \$100, you can choose a black swan, a flamingo, a raven, or great horned owl. Or, for \$1,500, you can mother a Nile hippo.

How it adds up

Soma costs might seem high, but consider the example the Brookfield's Grévy's zebra: 15 pounds of horse chow, 10 pounds of mixed grain, 19

pounds of timothy hay, 10 pounds of hydropenic grass (meaning: barley and other grasses grown without soil). Total: \$11 a week, \$572 a year.

So far in the cities that have tried it, the program has been a success. In Detroit, renewal requests are running 85 percent, according to director James Savoy.

The program has its problems as well. One is relatively minor: more signs. "It involves placing signs on exhibits says 'so-and-so adoptive parent.' We just don't want to clutter exhibits with more signs," says Patrick O'Reilly, San Diego Zoo development director.

But the main drawback is bad publicity. "People develop a very possessive interest in the animals," explained Mr. O'Reilly. "Then, if we decide to trade it or take it off exhibit for transfer to the wild animal park... or if the animal dies... well, for the relatively small amount involved, it would be very hampering to operations."

How the Sycamore Canyon fire was fought

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, California
The story of the "Sycamore Canyon fire," as the recent devastating brush fire here is being called, was people helping people.

The efforts of neighbors, friends, relatives, and volunteers, combined with strict and prompt action by city officials, and fire-department officers, and fire fighters—aided by diminishing winds—kept the fire from spreading out of the rugged ocean-side foothills into other parts of the city.

"The merging of forces was done at extremely rapid pace," Santa Barbara Mayor David Shiffman said of the effort. "People came from neighboring communities as far away as San Diego. We worked off a well-thought over and carefully developed plan."

To keep the forces going, women like Shirley Keeley, wife of a Santa Barbara fire fighter, brought sandwiches and beverages to the fire command center located at a nearby college, and served meals to fire-weary crews.

By Wednesday afternoon, July 27, some 20 hours and 30 minutes after the fire broke out, firefighters finally declared it "contained" although still smoldering. There were 1,100 fire fighters on the scene from eight surrounding counties, along with 105 fire engines, 8 bulldozers, 4 helicopters, and 4 air tankers, spraying water and dropping plumes of flame retardant on what had become a devastating brush fire for this ocean-side California community.

As more than 2,000 residents fled their ocean-side homes, a downtown hotel opened its rooms for refugees free of charge. Refugee centers for evacuees also were hastily set up in churches and schools, a National Guard armory, and a local YMCA.

But an irony of the fire was that the centers were virtually unused. Except for exhausted fire fighters and officers who rested and refreshed themselves, the evacuees apparently went elsewhere.

"They all rushed for me," said one Santa Barbara resident who entered a refugee shelter searching for a missing friend. "They were all volunteers, no refugees."

Allison Stone was visiting friends in a red-wood house at Mountain Drive and Coyote Road when smoke began rising from the hill.

It was 7:37 p.m. July 26 when she noticed the first flames. Within 15 minutes, she said, a bomber had strafed the hillside with a fire retardant chemical, but the wind again whipped the flames in its wake. "Bunches of trees were silhouetted against the orange sky," she recalled.

The fire burned down the canyon below the house, turned back and jumped the road. That is when she began watering the deck.

With a number of garden hoses, one hooked to an inside bathroom, the others to outlets around the outside of the house, Miss Stone and her two friends watered down the house. "The fire melted to a point where we thought we could manage it... than a whole swarm of lovely fire fighter fellows came with little chainsaws and axes and chopped a fire path in front of the house."

By early morning July 27 the affected neighborhoods were patrolled by local police, county sheriff's deputies armed with orders to shoot looters on sight. Late that afternoon some 100 specially trained National Guard troops arrived, ordered in by Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., who also declared Santa Barbara County a disaster area.

Preliminary damage and loss estimates from the fire were set at \$30 million, with an estimated 200 homes and other structures destroyed and 150 damaged. There were 17 minor injuries, mostly from smoke inhalation, and no reported fire-related deaths.

Middle East

'Working group' may meet in New York...

... And still no chair for the PLO

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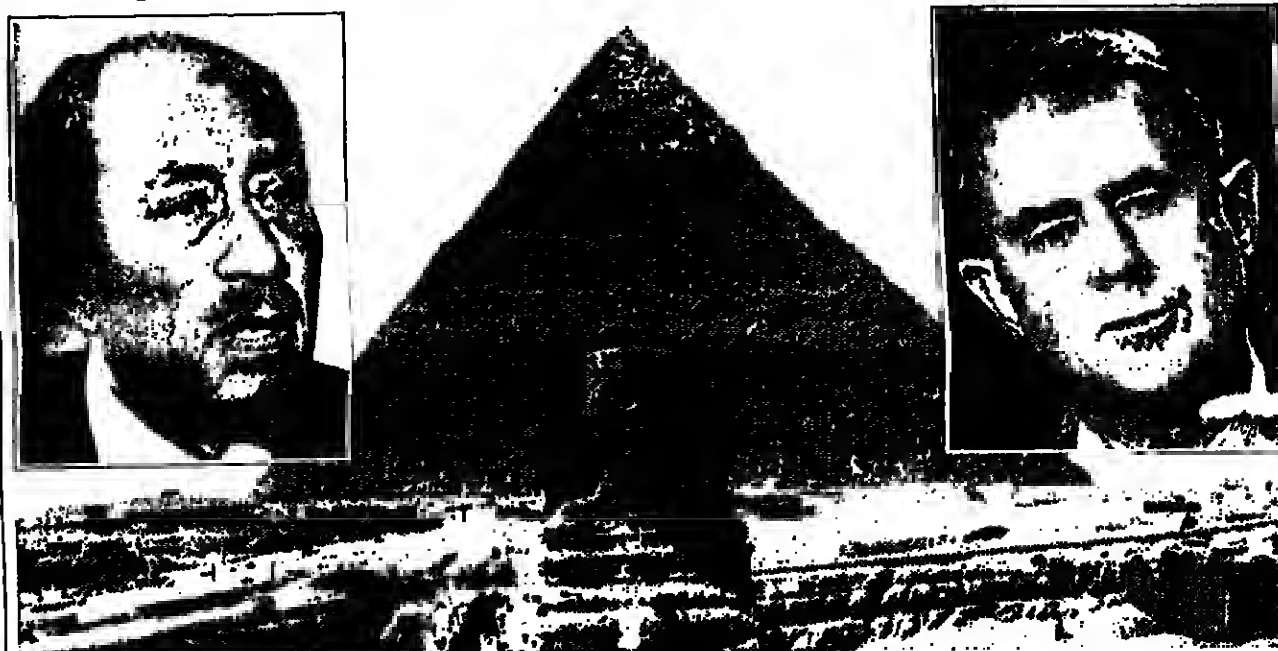
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By Albert J. Forbas, staff artist

Vance's mission in Sadat talks: narrowing the border issues between Egypt and Israel

By Joseph C. Harsch

The talk this weekend as U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance threads his way through the Middle East — Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Israel — revolves around the idea of pushing a formal Geneva conference into the indefinite future and setting up a "working group" of foreign ministers in New York in its place.

The importance of this is that it would be difficult if not impossible to keep the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) out of a formal Geneva conference. It would be impossible to keep the Soviet Union out.

But a "working group" in New York can be made up of anyone selected for the purpose. And no one in these talks Mr. Vance is having seems to see any reason to include anyone

Analysis

other than Israel and its actual neighbors — Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The PLO becomes the guest not being invited to dinner.

Everyone except Israel is of course paying lip service to the doctrine that a Middle East settlement must provide for the Palestinians. But the dignity of Palestinians has gone through more than a sea change since the Arab conference at Rabat in 1974.

Support for PLO

At that conference, on Oct. 28, the Arab countries solemnly bound themselves to the proposition that "the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

That was the high point for Yasser Arafat and the PLO. He was the leader of the PLO. He commanded a substantial military force deeply entrenched in Lebanon and Syria. He had the nominal backing of all the Arab states and the real backing of most. Israel assumed it meant the end of any real prospect for a settlement since Israel, neither then nor now, can conceive of peace between itself and the Palestinian refugees of the PLO organization.

Yet even before the Rabat declaration King Hussein of Jordan

Israel says arms exports have doubled since 1975

By Reuters

Tel Aviv, Israel

Israel's arms exports last year were worth \$84 million, almost double the value of 1975, says Michael Shor, director of the country's government-controlled defense industry.

Orders for hundreds of millions of dollars worth of weapons and equipment have been signed with foreign customers, Mr. Shor told senior directors of the industry.

The first consignments of Israel's new assault rifle, the Galil, already had reached their destinations abroad, he added. Informal sources said the weapon had been sold to two European countries.

Although careful not to reveal details of Israel's arms industry and exports, Mr. Shor said Israel-made 105mm. tank guns were being supplied to foreign customers on a regular basis since 1975.

The Israeli arms industry's products also include jet fighter planes, tanks, missile boats, small arms, and electronic equipment.

dan had battled the armed forces of the PLO in his own country in a series of vicious fights that occupied most of 1976 and 1977. At the climactic moment Syrian armored units entered Jordan on the side of the PLO and were forced back when an Israeli armored column covered the flank of the Jordanian forces, with American naval air units protecting both Israeli and Jordanian tanks from overhead. Jordan won.

A downhill road

The road has been downhill for Mr. Arafat and the PLO since Rabat. By 1975 the Syrians had changed their minds about the PLO. Instead of being their ally President Assad had quietly squeezed the PLO units inside Syria into his own army. Mr. Arafat could no longer control any armed forces in either Jordan or Syria. He was down to those in Lebanon. Now that too is gone. Syrian armed forces moved into Lebanon massively and decisively beginning in April of 1978.

Right now the Syrians are clearing out the last pockets of PLO units in Lebanon. Today Mr. Arafat is without an army, and with few friends left other than Colonel Qaddafi of Libya — and Colonel Qaddafi has ceased to be an asset in the Middle East.

When Mr. Vance talks about Palestinians now he is talking about the Arabs who live in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, Arabs who are in daily contact with Israelis and who have learned more or less to coexist with them over the years since 1967. The word no longer connotes those Arabs who for 30 years have been living in the refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan.

Role diminishes

History teaches that refugees seldom return to play an important role in the later development of their country. The Palestinian refugees are in fact being broken up and scattered and no longer have enough military power or political organization to play a major role. They can no longer veto a settlement that might be shaped between Israel and the neighboring Arab states.

The serious question now is whether Israel will be able and willing to meet the terms of its Arab neighbors. In effect this means Egypt and Syria. A settlement between Israel and Jordan can be had any day. And the border with Lebanon is not in dispute.

Mr. Vance's real mission this weekend is to narrow as much as possible the border issues between Israel and its two most important neighbors, Egypt and Syria.

Both Egypt and Syria, obviously, want a settlement. Both would benefit from it. Egypt in particular needs a chance to devote its prime attention to urgent economic and social problems at home. Mr. Sadat must be seen to be successful at something if he is to remain much longer in power in his own country.

Aid, weapons might follow

A settlement would open the way for American aid to Egypt, and even weapons. Currently the pro-Israel lobby blocks most proposals for American aid to Egypt, particularly weapons. But if peace were achieved between Israel and Egypt, Israel could call off the lobby in Washington. The same applies to Syria.

So the real issue this weekend has ceased to be one of a "homeland" for all Palestinians. In potential, that issue can be managed. One can see ahead to a time when the Arabs of the West Bank and the Gaza strip would become autonomous in domestic affairs, linked politically to Jordan, and certainly for a while living inside the military defense perimeter of the State of Israel.

This could happen, provided Israel will give up enough of the Sinai peninsula to satisfy Egypt and enough of the Golan Heights to satisfy Syria.

Investigators '100% sure' Hoffa was murdered

By Ed Tawpinski
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
The mysterious disappearance of James R. Hoffa from a restaurant parking lot outside Detroit on July 30, 1975, still confounds the nation — and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

After two years of investigations, costing the U.S. Government multi-millions of dollars and countless man-hours of work, federal agents say they are confident that the mystery will be solved eventually. But they concede that there have been no indications yet and none are being sought now.

Government investigators do any, however, that they are "100 percent convinced" that the former president of the Teamsters was murdered. They think they know who did it. However, they have not found a body — and now

have all but given up hope that one will ever be found — and they have not figured out which of many possible motives caused Mr. Hoffa's assassination.

Philip Van Dam, U.S. attorney in Detroit who is handling the federal probe there, says: "We think we know who did it, but there is a great difference between knowing something and proving it."

"We don't think his disappearance was the result of any one motive," Mr. Van Dam said. "We think it probably resulted from a number of things that happened to come together."

Mr. Hoffa was getting set to try to unseat Frank R. Fitzsimmons, the man he had put into the Teamsters presidency. He was reported ready to testify before a grand jury probing connections between some IRT officials and organized crime, and was also reported ready to speak out on Teamsters welfare fund abuses. One federal agent said re-

cently, "He was dangerous to too many people."

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Mr. Fitzsimmons have been embarrassed but obviously not hurt by the Hoffa case. The union leadership has held the confidence and support of a large majority of its 2 million members; and its bargaining successes have outweighed its tarnished reputation.

Time magazine has now injected a new and explosive element into the case. Time reports that informants have told government investigators that former President Nixon received \$1 million in political aid from pro-Fitzsimmons forces in the Teamsters and that he subsequently agreed to bar Mr. Hoffa from union activities in freeing him from a pending jury tampering and mail fraud.

Former Nixon administration officials have denied any knowledge of a "deal" with the IRT.

Asia

China: farmers balk at 300-day work year

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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One of the enduring images of China is the peasant slogging in the field, working hard day in and day out to produce a crop of rice. The image may require a little updating.

Chinese authorities are admitting that getting enough peasants out to work in the fields has become a serious problem.

This is not to say that China, population 900 million-plus, has a labor shortage. There are plenty of men and women around to do the necessary field work. The problem is that some peasants apparently are deciding there is little point in working 300-odd days a year.

The official press is telling stories of rural work units where peasants are staying at home or wandering some other jobs that will keep them out of the fields. The People's Daily recently described the situation in an agricultural production brigade in Wuchang County, near Tientsin, where fewer than half the peasants were showing up for work in the fields regularly. And a letter writer in inner Mongolia claimed that more than 20 percent of the able-bodied people in one brigade do not do any work.

It is not supposed to happen that way. The communes have been operated since 1960 on the principle that the more work a peasant does the more he is paid. No work means no money, and no money means no money.

But now it seems that this incentive system has a big hole in it: There is not much point in working to save money if there is nothing to spend the money on. The impression that the typical Chinese family owns — or is about to buy — a couple of bicycles, a sewing machine, a radio, and maybe a watch or two is a myth. Away from the rich cities of Peking, Shanghai, and Canton such consumer goods still cannot be found in most homes.

A peasant family may well have the money to buy such items; the problem is that the goods often are not available. Buying a bicycle in China is not just a matter of money. Usually a Chinese must first demonstrate his need for a bicycle. After he has in effect received permission to buy one, he must start accumulating the necessary ration points. Then his name might be put on a waiting list.

The larger the city and the higher a person's status, as a rule, the easier it is to get a bicycle. But the man on the commune away from any city — and such people form the majority in China — may never even get past the first step of obtaining permission.

Other ways of spending money are also

blocked. Peasants can get into trouble for spending too much on traditional festivals and wedding celebrations. And most peasants are prevented by a maze of regulations from traveling very far from their homes. Not surprisingly, then, statistics indicate that personal savings have doubled in China during the past decade. And during the past two years foreigners visiting communes almost invariably have heard peasants talking about their large and growing bank accounts.

What seems to be happening is that in some rural families the wife stays home and minds the pigs and the chickens in the private plot and the husband stays home one day out of three.

They still have more than enough to eat. First, there is the cabbage and pork from the private plot. Second, there is the brigade allotment of grain to its members. Ironically, the size of the allotment can be generous even for semi-dropouts because of the increased yields due to better seed strains and more fertilizer.

This sort of behavior is a problem for the Chinese economy.

If these peasants were out in the fields full time, then their brigade would produce a much bigger grain surplus. And it is on agricultural surpluses that industrialization depends.



Newly rehabilitated Teng Hsiao-ping UPI photo

Perhaps a pragmatist can help?

Pakistan abuzz at charges of Bhutto-regime torture

By Qolubuddo Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
Charges that deposed prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto used high-handedness and condoned torture of political rivals are sweeping Pakistan.

In addition to damaging Mr. Bhutto's personal reputation, the charges are doing little to help his prospects in the general elections promised here for Oct. 18.

The forum for the alleged violations of human rights and civil liberties is the Independent High Court of Punjab Province, where two former provincial officials have been painting vivid word-pictures of tortures they say were inflicted on them for opposing the Bhutto regime.

The two men, Ibrahim Ahmed and Itakhari Teri, were freed from the Dulai prison camp in a remote mountainous area of Pakistan-held Kashmir a few hours after the Army staged its July 5 coup against Mr. Bhutto.

Support for rival alleged

They allegedly had incurred the prime minister's displeasure by supporting his People's Party rival, Ghulam Mustafa Khar, in a 1975 by-election in Lahore. A former governor of the Punjab, Mr. Khar at one time was political heir-apparent to Mr. Bhutto before he rebelled. When he lost the Lahore by-election, he contended that it had been rigged against him.

The court testimony by the two former Punjab officials tended to give the impression that they had been kidnapped from their homes and

imprisoned for 20 months at Dulai under the direct orders of Mr. Bhutto.

Dulai allegedly was established by the Bhutto regime as a place to deal with opponents, especially within the prime minister's own party, who were considered dangerous. Its location put it beyond the reach of the Pakistani judiciary.

At the time of the coup last month, it reportedly held 40 Bhutto opponents. These people were set free by their jailers as it became apparent Mr. Bhutto was being overthrown.

Stories told to press
Nearly all of them have told terror-filled stories of their captivity to the press, something the military regime has made no attempt to stop.

Coming in for particular attention in the process is the 8,000-man Federal Security Force (FSF), a para-military unit established by Mr. Bhutto in 1972. The FSF not only carried out special police duties but reportedly also was used to assault political adversaries, to break up meetings of opposition parties, and to detain Bhutto foes without arrest warrants.

One of the first acts of the new military government, under Army chief Zia ul-Haq, was to disband the FSF and arrest its commander, Masood Mahmud. Mr. Mahmud reportedly is being interrogated by military officials, as are the former chiefs of the federal intelligence bureau and the federal investigation agency.

Observers here think it probable that Mr. Bhutto himself eventually may be summoned to appear before the Punjab High Court to answer the charges against him.

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Gandhi comeback bid hinted

By Mohan Ravi
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi seems to be plotting a comeback after four months out of active politics.

Observers say her immediate goal probably is the presidency of the Congress Party, which was soundly defeated in general and state elections last March and June, respectively. That post now is held by K. Brahmananda Reddy, Mrs. Gandhi's own nominee, but new party elections could be held in January.

In her first public statement since the March elections, Mrs. Gandhi has assailed the inflationary spiral in India and what she called the deteriorating law-and-order situation under the Janata Party government of her successor, Morarji Desai. She also said she would return to active politics "if the people wished."

The former prime minister also is known to have paid a visit to the politically influential and widely respected land-reform campaigner Vinoba Bhave. Analysts speculate that this was in the hope of winning his endorsement for an attempted comeback and to seek his intervention with the Desai government to spare her son, Sanjay, from public disgrace as a result of several criminal charges pending against him in Indian courts.

Africa

Rhodesian chess: the black bishop's strategy

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia

The African leader believed to have the highest following in Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, says that if Prime Minister Ian Smith does not accept his four-point plan for transferring political power to the country's black majority, the consequences will be "destructive for all concerned."

Race relations would deteriorate, the bishop said, and lives would be lost.

If Mr. Smith chooses to fight on, he added, "in the final analysis, he'll be defeated."

Mr. Smith has called a general election for Aug. 31, basically among the white population with only token black participation, as a prelude to drafting a new constitution and opening the door to more meaningful black participation in government than hitherto.

Most Rhodesian Africans are intensely suspicious of Mr. Smith's move. But black and white agree that if Mr. Smith is in any way anywhere with his still rather vague outline, he will meet Bishop Muzorewa's cooperation.

Asked in an interview here whether either he or Mr. Smith were seeking to establish communication, Bishop Muzorewa said it was all up to Mr. Smith. "On our part," the black leader continued, "we don't have much to give. Politically speaking we have been the deprived, the nobodies. Now we want some of the power we did not have. And the man holding what we are demanding is Mr. Smith."

The bishop's four points in his plan are: (1) establishment under the chairmanship of a distinguished lawyer of a constitutional committee with British and Rhodesian government representation alongside his own United African National Council; (2) drafting of a constitution within three months; (3) the constitution to be approved by January, 1978; (4) general elections under the new constitution by March, 1978.

The bishop is holding court and receiving the press these days — each newsmen gets just 30 minutes with him and there is a long waiting list — in his new offices in a mixed

commercial neighborhood on the edge of downtown Salisbury. The suite is sparklingly clean, blue-carpeted, and austere but tastefully furnished. The only thing on any of the white walls of the entire suite — and this is a reception lobby — is a poster of Levar Burton playing the part of the chained and manacled Kunta Kinte in the television version of Alex Haley's "Roots." The bishop's secretariat staff did not know who it was, only that the bishop had brought it back from the United States.

The bishop himself is a trim, gentle figure of small physical build. In his early 50s, he wears a black suit and the pale magenta tunic and clerical collar of a Methodist bishop.

Challenging him inside Rhodesia for black political leadership are the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Chirau. Neither appears to have anything like the bishop's following. Mr. Sithole, recently allowed to return from exile abroad, has not yet recaptured the support he once had. Chief Chirau's appeal is limited, conservative, and tribal.

But outside Rhodesia are two men whom some see as a far greater threat to the bishop — for the simple reason that they have guns. They are Josiah Nkomo, who has at his command guerrillas operating from Zambia and Botswana, and Robert Mugabe, who claims the allegiance of guerrillas operating from Mozambique.

Many observers believe Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe would use their guns and guerrilla followers to disrupt any settlement to which Bishop Muzorewa was a party and from which they were excluded. In his interview, the bishop challenged this line of thinking, saying the guerrillas were obliged when outside Rhodesia to profess loyalty to either Mr. Nkomo or Mr. Mugabe. But once inside Rhodesia, he said, they were behind any man who secured "government of the people, by the people, for the people" — clearly meaning himself. If his four-point plan produced a settlement, the shooting would then stop, he said.

And if there were no settlement, they would fight on — but it would be a mistake, he claimed, to think the fighting would be for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe personally.



By Sven Simon

Muzorewa: four points for transition to black rule

Whites bitter over Western pressure

S. Africa may take tougher stance with black activists

By June Goodwin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Johannesburg

There are signs that hard-liners in the South African Government who want tougher action against continuing black activism are winning.

Accompanying this new mood over black urban unrest is a deepening white bitterness about United States policy on South Africa.

This feeling against Americans was stressed by Prof. Gerrit Viljoen, head of the secret organization Broederbond, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor.

The Broederbond is at the heart of political decisions made by the ruling Afrikaners, whites of Dutch descent.

"The equality, the hatred . . . of the Amer-

icans in the present power establishment is unbelievable," he said.

Similar hardening has raised its head in the case of unrest in the black township of Soweto near Johannesburg.

A high government official told the Monitor that the possibility of a strong crackdown by police seems to be gaining support in high circles.

This man, presumably with an eye on South Africa's ailing foreign-investment picture, said politicians outside South Africa do not want a physical crackdown on black activists. But international financial powers are beginning to think a crackdown could be the only way to restore stability, he said.

In fact, the crackdown shows signs of having begun.

On Aug. 3 riot police shot and killed a black youth when a large crowd attacked a police unit in Soweto. This was the fifth such fatality during the past week of violence. Police also reported that demonstrators burned two large trucks and stoned buses in attempts to block Soweto roads. Riot police then set up checkpoints on all roads leading out of Soweto "to get the troublemakers," said a security force officer.

Minister of Police and Justice James Kruger has warned that students boycotting classes, because they want the system of Bantu (black) education scrapped, should return to school. If they do not, new measures will have to be considered, he said.

In Soweto, various reports say police are pulling students out of cars and telling them to

go back to school. There also are reports that students are starting to move against black police, demanding that they refuse to obey their white superiors. Students have reportedly burned police homes in trying to enforce their demand.

Another sign of hardening concerns the Committee of Ten, a moderate black group in Soweto which has drawn up a blueprint for Soweto self-government and has asked the government to negotiate.

An initially receptive Afrikaans press appears to have turned against the idea of Soweto self-government, saying the committee is seeking confrontation.

The simmering situation in Soweto is indirectly tied to South African relations with the rest of the world, because of the drastic fallout of foreign investment in the South African economy.

A series of articles in the English-language newspaper The Citizen has detailed Western, and especially American, actions opposing apartheid (the system of legalized segregation in South Africa).

The articles term all such moves anti-South African instead of anti-apartheid. They assert that American money, including CIA money, is being used to help block against the South African Government.

The Citizen series apparently inspired a recent right-wing, white demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria.

Professor Viljoen said in his interview that members of his university staff at Rand Afrikaans University recently returned from the United States and said that "the attitude there is to force us [the Afrikaners] into the grave."

He added that other Afrikaners, more in touch with strategic American thinking, described the current American attitude as one of sympathy for the Afrikaners but with the implication the Afrikaners is a lost cause.

The impression here is that the Afrikaners, and whites in general, are considering pulling back into the Laager, into the defensive position used by Afrikaner pioneers when their ox wagons were attacked by Africans centuries ago.

Lutherans meet for first time in Africa

By Tracy Early
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

With its recent meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, world Lutheranism has taken steps to orient itself more directly toward the developing world.

For the first time in its 30-year history, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) was meeting in a region other than Europe or North America.

And for the first time the LWF assembly elected a president who is not European or North American.

To the delight of Africans, Bishop Josiah Kibira of the Northwest Diocese of the Tanzanian Lutheran Church was elected to succeed Dr. Mikko Juva, chancellor of the University of Helsinki. Lutherans have particularly strong churches in Tanzania and Namibia (South-West Africa), both former German colonies.

The assembly declared that opposition to South African apartheid is "separate development of the races" not merely a political or

ethical judgment, but a matter of faith. In theological language, it holds "confessional status."

Another statement condemned human rights violations by the white minority governments of South Africa, Namibia, Rhodesia and deplored the "boundless atrocities in Uganda."

"Meeting in Africa made a big impact on the assembly," reports Bernard Conner, a U.S. Lutheran executive who was present as an adviser.

"It really helped to drive home the problems of the developing world," he said. "When you're there, it sinks in a little deeper than if you just have statistics."

Mr. Conner, director of the New York-based Lutheran World Relief, said in an interview that the assembly had moved the LWF toward greater involvement in social, economic, and political issues.

He noted increased attention to the question of using violence to attract revolutionary change. With situations like Rhodesia and Namibia in the background, he reported, many delegates were prepared to endorse violence as a last resort.

Mr. Conner also reported that the assembly gave new emphasis to the role of women in the church.

Over the past few years, he said, the LWF held consultations on this topic in each continent, and then a world consultation.

Through this process, a document dealing with women's issues was produced, he said, and after discussion at the assembly it was referred for study by the member churches.

"The assembly also voted to establish a women's desk," he said. "The LWF has had a woman working in this area, but only on a part-time basis."

Women were more prominent in this assembly than in the last one held in 1970 at Evian-les-Bains, France, he said. As an illustration, he cited the closing communion service, where 3 of the 10 officiating clergy were women.

A disappointment for the assembly was a refusal by Tanzania to admit delegates from Taiwan and South Korea. An assembly statement stressed "the need to strongly insist that in the future meetings be held in places where representatives of all member churches will be allowed to enter."

Latin America

Perils beset Carter role in Panama Canal talks

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

President Carter's decision to intervene personally in the Panama Canal treaty talks is fraught with inherent dangers for his administration, both diplomatically and domestically.

If the current snags in the talks, dealing with economic issues, do not get resolved quickly, the President will share a portion of the blame, a situation that could cause him problems in Latin America.

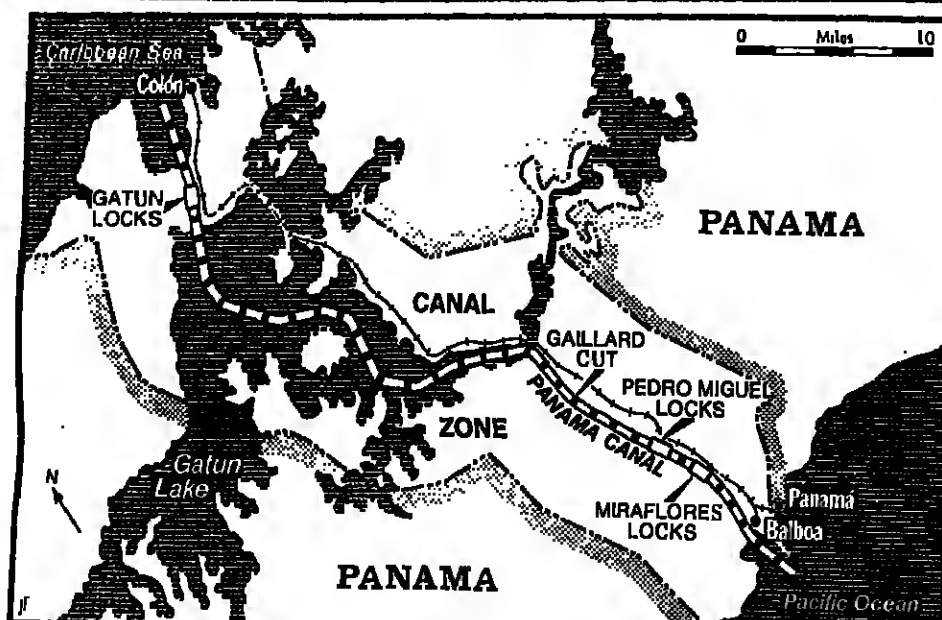
If those snags, however, are resolved, as the administration hopes, the President will be seen as having been more directly involved in their conclusion, and domestic critics of the negotiations will lay much of the blame on the President.

Mr. Carter obviously knew these potential pitfalls, but being so committed to a new Panama Canal treaty, he felt it was worthwhile cutting negotiators from both sides to a White House session July 29.

The President exuded optimism both before and after the session. He claimed that Panamanian and U.S. negotiators were on the threshold of an agreement ending 13 years of on-again-off-again efforts to write a new treaty replacing the 1903 document that governs U.S. control of the 50-mile-long waterway and the 533-square-mile zone surrounding it.

But the presidential optimism was immediately watered down by comments from Rómulo Escobar Beltrancourt, Panama's chief treaty negotiator, who said he was neither optimistic nor pessimistic, adding that he had waited "13 long years for a new treaty, and I will express optimism when I finally have a new treaty in hand."

How close are the negotiators — Mr. Escobar from Panama and Ellsworth Barker and Sol Linowitz from the U.S. — to a new treaty? Washington sources indicate that the major



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

remaining stumbling blocks revolve around:

- Economic issues, including the money to be paid Panama by the United States until the year 2000 when under the proposed treaty the canal would go to Panama;
- Future land and water rights, both before 2000 and afterwards;
- Defense matters beyond the year 2000.

At issue in all these areas is a conflict between Panamanian nationalism and sensitivity on one side, and U.S. security considerations on the other.

The United States also is concerned lest Panama at some future date use the canal as a political tool, denying access to vessels of one nation or another.

The Carter administration is convinced that these matters can be resolved in the talks resuming in Washington this week.

The President is said to hope that not only his personal intervention last week, but also a personal letter to Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, Panama's strong man, will help break the remaining stumbling blocks.

General Torrijos, meanwhile, is scheduled to go to Colombia Aug. 5-7 to discuss the status of negotiations with the heads of government of five Latin countries — Colombia, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Mexico, and Venezuela.

In the past, sessions between General Torrijos and one or other of these leaders have

produced a statement of solidarity which in turn put pressure on Washington to conclude an early agreement with Panama.

Washington observers see this coming week's meeting as designed to do the same but perhaps to have added force since it includes the two Latin American leaders — José López Portillo of Mexico and Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela — who have visited Mr. Carter in Washington since he became President.

This pressure, it is felt in Washington, could push the administration into concluding the new canal treaty without all the safeguards it wants written into the document — simply to get out from under the pressure. Mr. Carter told the negotiators last week that he wished for an early conclusion of the talks and said he would do all he could to facilitate them.

But in turn, this could lead to severe domestic problems. The battlelines in Congress already are being drawn, and opposition to a new treaty is growing. It is not clear that the administration can get the treaty ratified.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) of Arizona, jumped into the fray last week arguing that the administration is moving too fast on the treaty. "The haste for settlement," he said, "has led the government to put a \$5 billion price tag on terms that the administration feels are reasonable in the adjustment of control over the canal. I do not agree."

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From page 1

*Vance seeks hints of Israeli, PLO moderation

a settlement agreed on by the U.S., the Arabs, and the Soviet Union.

In recent weeks, the PLO has reiterated hints that there are circumstances under which it could recognize the existence of Israel and would settle for a Palestinian mini-state but American diplomats have found these hints to be too ambiguous.

Other signs of efforts by the PLO to demonstrate its moderation have come with the PLO's removal of all armed men in and around its camps in Beirut, Lebanon, except those permitted under a recent agreement with Syria.

It also is thought that a PLO note handed to the Carter administration by William Scranton, former chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, contained a message stressing moderation and the view that the PLO would like to enter a dialogue with the United States.

The PLO on Aug. 2 issued a statement in Beirut that demanded the presence of a separate and independent PLO delegation at a reconvened Geneva peace conference. It also called for the urgent convening of an Arab summit to discuss implementation of this demand, according to the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

[Announcement of plans for a Middle East "working group" at the level of foreign ministers which would meet in the United States in September makes it unlikely that a Geneva conference can convene in October, diplomats close to the Vance-Sadat talks said. The October date for Geneva was proposed by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, welcomed by Mr. Sadat and given the apparent blessing of President Carter.]

[At a press conference Aug. 2 presided over by both Mr. Vance and Mr. Sadat, the U.S. Secretary of State made Geneva seem much more remote by stating that "there is no deadline of October" and indicating that the "working group" might continue its deliberations for a considerable period of time.

From page 1

*Rhodesia

• Kariba: Flying into the airport on a promontory in the huge man-made lake, just south of the dam across the Zambezi which controls one of Africa's most impressive hydroelectric schemes, you see a self-propelled armored cannon move quietly out to the runway to cover the aircraft while it is on the ground from guerrilla attack from across the Zambezi border.

• Victoria Falls: A military escort is provided for the bus taking passengers from the airport into town. For the late afternoon drive from town back to the airport the bus goes in convoy with cars heading southward down the main road, military vehicles with armed men front and rear.

• Bulawayo: Five Africans were wounded in Mafikazal African Township on the northwestern edge of the city center Aug. 1 in what the authorities described as terrorist attacks. (These attacks could have been intimidation or reprisals by guerrilla agents within the township.)

A glance at a map might suggest that guerrilla activity is still confined to the perimeter close to the borders. But there is growing evidence that guerrillas are establishing themselves permanently well in the interior, presumably developing bases or footholds for operations in the African tribal trinalands (or reservations). A few weeks ago, for example, there was an attack on a white recreational club at Shangani, 36 miles southwest of Gwelo. Three people were killed and five wounded. In the last week of July a white motorist was attacked and wounded on the road between Mazoe and Bindura, 35 miles north of Salisbury.

Both ZAPU and ZANU are capable of ruthless (terror) tactics. But ZAPU has tended to be more clinical and discriminating than ZANU in its choice of targets. ZAPU also has taken greater care to avoid clumsily alienating Africans inside Rhodesia — as ZANU sometimes has by ham-fisted attempts at group indoctrination. Both resort, however, to intimidation.

Operationally, ZANU guerrillas move and strike in groups some of whose members have had only minimum training. ZAPU on the other hand sometimes sends in one-man suicide squads, and its teams — reportedly building up inside Zambia for an escalation of the war when the spring rains come in October — show better all-around skills in the field.

The number of guerrillas operating inside Rhodesia is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000. Some people are saying that if the present guerrilla buildup continues there could be 23,000 within Rhodesia by the end of next year.

On paper, guerrillas are under the command

[The concept of a working group, which would meet under the chairmanship of Mr. Vance and apparently would include the foreign ministers of Israel and the three Arab "contending" states — Egypt, Syria and Jordan, seemed at this stage to be only in the most tentative form.

[How the PLO might relate to the group was unclear. [But, if it gets off the ground, the working group would have the advantages of:

1. At least giving the impression of a "momentum" toward a peace settlement, something which Mr. Sadat needs because of his country's uneasy internal political and economic situation.
2. Bringing the parties to the conflict together at a preliminary stage where the difficult question of PLO participation could be postponed.

[It remained to be seen if other Arab leaders, especially Syria's President Hafez al Assad would go along with the proposal.]

Monitor correspondent John K. Cooley reports from Athens: President Sadat completed his talks with Secretary Vance against a backdrop of constant and growing Egyptian support for U.S. efforts to eliminate Soviet influence from Africa.

Newsman who interviewed Mr. Sadat shortly before the Vance visit said the Egyptian leader appeared confident that the United States would, in turn, be able to bring Israel to the Mideast peace negotiating table in Geneva this fall.

In return for Mr. Sadat's total support of the U.S. efforts in the Mideast and for his anti-Soviet stance in Egypt's recent four-day military campaign against Libya, the Ethiopian-Somali war in the Horn of Africa, and other African flash points from Zaire to Chad, the United States reportedly is ready to help modernize the Egyptian armed forces in ways not requiring U.S. congressional approval.

From page 1

*Détente's future

foreign policy. Brushing aside American arguments that the plotless cruise missile simply was not discussed between former President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev at the 1975 Vladivostok summit, the Kremlin insists it was — and that Mr. Carter is trying to renegotiate a strategic arms agreement already decided upon.

Interpreted as interference
Similarly, they see Mr. Carter's defense of human rights as blatant interference in Soviet affairs — despite Mr. Carter's assurances that he is not singling Moscow out for particular blame.

The Soviets were clearly offended when White House national security aide Zbigniew Brzezinski began talking of détente as a way of regulating the competition between both sides. Mr. Arbatov makes it plain he wants no redefinition of détente.

He offers the Kremlin's own definition: bringing political appetites in line with real possibilities.

Also reflecting Kremlin unhappiness, the Ar-

batov article has some tough passages. At one point, he says bluntly it is impossible to hold strategic arms talks and at the same time to develop cruise missiles and other weapons of mass destruction as well as increasing the Pentagon budget.

A ruling class?
It sets a vested interest in the cold war by the American ruling class, which goes deeper than Mr. Carter's own personal style and methods. (Some analysts see this as an implicit acceptance of Mr. Carter's individual style.)

And he warned against the notion that the Soviets need détente more than the Americans and thus can be squeezed into concessions. This he called a myth.

The Charleston speech was right in its long-term approach, Mr. Arbatov writes, but Mr. Carter's indication that the Soviets might be to blame for making propaganda against the U.S. could only be greeted with amazement.

The article returned to a previous Soviet theme: hesitation and zig-zags in reaching firmer détente can be dangerous.

From page 1

*Cyprus after Makarios

Eoka B derives its inspiration from the late General Grivas, who led the Greek-Cypriot struggle against Britain, the colonial ruler from 1878 to 1960, and who set "erosis" (union with Greece) as the rebellion's primary objective.

Potential prey
If the Akei Communists flex their electoral muscles, Cyprus could become prey to one of the best-organized pro-Soviet units in the Western world. Akei's ideological tendency to Eurocommunism might be the only redeeming feature.

Still, the possibility exists of Cyprus turning into a Cuba-like stronghold, strategically situated in the volatile eastern Mediterranean within easy reach of the Middle East.

This is one of the dangers that has justified the active American diplomatic presence on the island. The U.S. has virtually no compelling economic interests on either side of the de facto Greek-Turkish partition line.

Prospects of headway being made in future talks between the island's two communities — the last round in Vienna broke down four months ago over the territorial issue — depend on a moderate Greek-Cypriot leader like Mr. Clerides picking up the mantle of Archbishop

Makarios. Otherwise, the Turkish-Cypriots will simply go on developing their separate political institutions and economy in their agriculturally rich sector.

Uncertain policy
Continuation of President Makarios's calculated policy of nonalignment also is uncertain. It was largely designed to assure a maximum number of third-world votes in favor of the Greek-Cypriot case in United Nations deliberations.

But nonalignment, as practiced by the late President, required unusual diplomatic skill and a personal ability to cultivate such friends as President Tito of Yugoslavia and the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt. The men now competing for the succession do not seem to have those qualities.

[Monitor staff correspondent John K. Cooley, present at President Makarios's final news conference in Nicosia July 21, recalls the Archbishop's warning that "We will continue the long struggle as long as we have to. But our struggle is not against the Turkish Cypriots, only against mainland Turkey, which must be made to obey the United Nations resolutions and pull out its troops from our land."]

Castro's dilemma: Africa or America

Growing pressures suggest Cuba must drop
Angola involvement to win Carter aid

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Cuban President Fidel Castro appears to want it both ways: improving relations with the United States and continuing involvement in African affairs.

Monitor honored for Latin coverage

The Christian Science Monitor is being honored by the Inter-American Press Association for its coverage of Latin America.

Along with Juan J. Walle, Washington-based, correspondent of United Press International, the Monitor will receive the annual IAPA-Torn Waller Award for hemispheric reporting.

The IAPA's award cites the Monitor for its "continual support of the magnificent reporting of James Nelson Goodsell." Mr. Goodsell, the Monitor's Latin America correspondent, has twice before received the award.

The IAPA will also honor the English-language Buenos Aires Herald for its objective news and fair-minded editorials during 100 years of publication. For many of those years, the editor of the Herald was the late Norman Ingroy, who also served as the Monitor's Buenos Aires correspondent.

The awards are to be formally presented at the IAPA's annual meeting Oct. 17-21 in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic.

But the harsh realities of both international politics and domestic, home front concerns may force a choice on him — a lessening African role in favor of U.S. ties.

This assessment of current Cuban developments comes from Western intelligence sources who said that the Cuban leader was aware of the dilemma as he celebrated the 24th anniversary of his revolution last week.

'Message is clear'

And President Carter is reported to have sent him a message warning that the U.S. will not go any further on the normalization of relations with Cuba unless the normalization of relations is accompanied by a withdrawal of its forces from Angola and other African countries.

"The message is clear to Castro," comments one high Washington source. "He either changes his African stance or he loses out on the fruits of ties with the U.S."

The rebuilding of those ties has already begun — partly because Dr. Castro wants them. An official exchange of diplomats by the U.S. and Cuba will take place Sept. 1, with 10 Cuban emissaries to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington and 10 U.S. officials assigned to the Swiss Embassy in Havana.

But the Carter messages indicate there will be no further moves toward normalization — lifting the trade embargo or full diplomatic relations — until there is evidence that Cuba is withdrawing its military units from Africa.

Exactly how many Cuban troops are there is not clear. But it appears to be more than 15,000, perhaps as many as 20,000, with the majority in Angola. Moreover, despite assurances

last year that a withdrawal from Angola would begin, Washington sources indicate there has been an increase in recent months after an initial withdrawal of several thousand.

Angola rule weak

The reason seems obvious: the Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) has been hard put to maintain its control over Angols and both Cuban soldiers to do the fighting and Cuban civilians to man essential services have been needed to give the MPLA its edge over two rival groups.

Washington sources also indicate that Cuba's commitment to Angola is firm. The speech was beamed to Angola over newly established phone lines between Havana and Luanda, the Angolan capital.

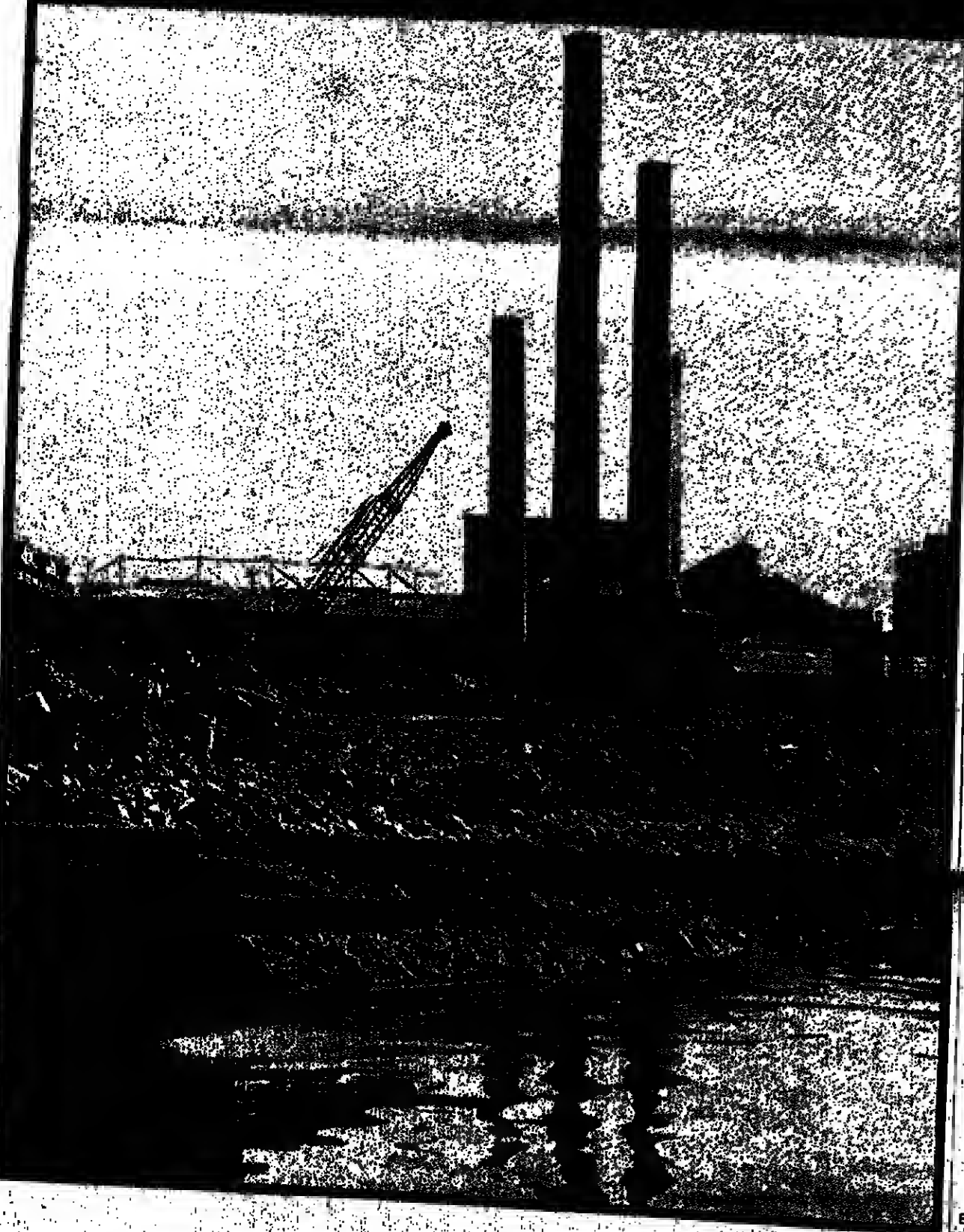
In the same speech, however, the Cuban leader spoke warmly of the improving U.S. ties, and he-end other Cuban officials have recently gone out of their way to speak of President Carter in friendly terms.

Economic motives strong

One of the reasons the Cubans want relations with the U.S. is economic. The Cuban economy has not done too well in recent years, partly because of its heavy dependence upon sugar. Although sugar prices soared in the mid-1970s, they have fallen to near-record lows in the past two years.

At the same time, transportation difficulties have grown because of inferior quality vehicles imported from various socialist countries.

CHEMICAL POLLUTION: the invisible menace



By a staff photographer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, August 8, 1977

Poisonous metals, suspect chemicals, and other industrial wastes now threaten water supplies of even the most technologically advanced nations. It is time to stop considering pollution merely a nuisance and with it as a major public danger, warn environmental experts.

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One hundred miles north of Tokyo, the hills of Ashio have been called the "birthplace" of pollution in Japan. It also has special significance for the world because of Japanese "economic miracles" of the past 25 years. It is one of the clearest warnings of the threat that pollution poses to mankind's water supply.

Since 1810, copper has been mined at Ashio. By the 1880s, the mine wastes dumped in the area had poisoned plants, animals, and people. In 1900, this had become a major social issue. In 1907 by forcibly relocating 450 households, the mine itself was not closed down until four years later, similar tragedies elsewhere had begun to take their toll.

In the past five years, the Japanese Government has extraordinary efforts to stop the pollution in their densely populated environment.

Other industrialized countries are making similar efforts — but with varying degrees of urgency.

Although, at present, toxic industrial wastes pose a far smaller threat to human health than does biological contamination, a number of experts warn that industrial pollution has an unparalleled potential for environmental disruption. And governments are responding.

Industrial pollution prodigious

"The pollution caused by human settlements in the case of industry, however, there is no single industrial plant can cause as much pollution as a million people," observes Karoly Szasz, a Hungarian expert working at the United Nations.

In his first environmental message, U.S. President Carter stated that "the presence of toxic chemicals in the environment is one of the grimmest discoveries of a new age."

This year a Toxic Substances Control Act went into effect in the United States. This makes the United States the fourth country in the world to pass such legislation. Sweden, Japan, and Canada are the other three.

The task of determining which of the thousands of substances being used in industry represents a threat to human health and the environment is Herculean.

To begin with, there are many natural substances such as that produced by a variety of mushrooms called pyrethrum which contains the toxin pyrethrin. Also, a number of metals are essential ingredients in human diet in trace amounts, while at higher concentrations they are poisonous.

By extracting and concentrating potentially harmful substances, technology has created many health and environmental problems. This is particularly true for metals.

Metals present a slightly different problem. Of the four million chemicals known, over 100,000 are in commercial production. Each year, another 10,000 are added. "Faster than their effects can be assessed," says Mr. Szasz.

As the capabilities of chemists have increased, they have been able to make compounds which differ markedly from those found in nature. Of particular concern are those which microorganisms cannot break down (biodegradable), which build up in the tissues of plants and animals (bioaccumulative), and which are poisonous to various creatures, particularly men.

"The further the chemists get from natural chemicals,

the greater the danger [of environmental disruption] becomes," says John Wood, director of the Freshwater Biology Institute in Minnesota. He believes there is a straightforward way to determine which substances present exceptional environmental and health hazards.

In the case of metals, he says, the amount being mined and milled must be compared with the quantities involved in natural cycles. When the amount being handled by man becomes comparable with the natural flux, then the amount getting into the environment and its toxicity must be examined.

"On this basis," says Dr. Wood, "mercury, arsenic, lead, cadmium, and tin are worth worrying about."

For synthetic chemicals, "nature gives a good guideline," the scientist says. The natural organic substance most resistant to degradation is lignin, the material which makes wood strong. If microorganisms take longer to break down a given chemical than they do to degrade lignin, that chemical will tend to build up in the environment. So it becomes necessary to discover whether or not the substance accumulates in the food chain and whether or not it is toxic.

What Sweden did

This is an approach used by Swedish scientists. Sweden has had toxic substances legislation for four years and it is stronger than that just adopted in the United States.

The danger which these two types of materials — heavy metals and synthetic chemicals — represent is illustrated by two examples: those of mercury and PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls).

Mercury is a rare element found in the mineral cinnabar. Although its poisonous effects have been known since the 18th century, mercury has been widely used in pesticides and as a catalyst in various chemical processes. However, the practice of dumping mercuric salts into the water was considered safe. It was assumed that the salts sank into the bottom sediments and remained there inertly.

The first hint of trouble came from Japan. In the early 1960s, from Minamata, a small town on the western coast of Kyushu. Gradually, symptoms of mercury poisoning spread from fish and animals to fishermen and their families. This began a saga of suffering, protest, riot, and recrimination which lasted until 1973, when a local factory finally took responsibility for poisoning over 400 people.

It was found that the factory was discharging an organic form of mercury, called methyl mercury, which was concentrated 5,000 times in the flesh of fish.

Experience duplicated

It was not long before other countries began having similar experiences. In 1958, Swedish ornithologists began noting a decline in certain species of birds. This was traced to mercury discharged from pulp and paper mills. Some exclusive summer resort areas were closed.

It was in 1968 that Dr. Wood helped show that bacteria also can convert insoluble mercuric salts into poisonous methyl mercury. This was building up in fish in the Great Lakes and in other areas.

Discharges of mercury from pulp and paper mills and from chlorine plants were quickly banned in the United States. But the government has had less success in limiting the use of mercury in pesticides. In Japan, several more incidents of mercury poisoning prompted the government there to stop all mercury-containing discharges. The Japanese now are planning to dredge up mercury-laden sediments in a number of areas.

Although countries such as Sweden, the United States, and Japan have taken steps to limit the discharge of mercury, many other countries have not done so. A case in point is Malaysia.

In 1971, the Malaysian Government established the Peral Industrial Estate upstream of the fishing village Kuala Juru on the river Sungai Juru. Several of the 40 industries that

have located there are dumping heavy metals, including mercury, into the river, according to the Consumers Association of Penang.

Since the factories began operating, fishermen claim that over 30 species of fish which they previously caught have disappeared. Fish kills occur regularly. And the few species which remain have such an unpleasant taste they are impossible to sell.

Several metals detected

The consumers group has measured high levels of mercury, cadmium, chromium, and lead in the industrial effluent canals which flow into the river. However, they have not made the more sophisticated measurements of mercury levels in fish necessary to determine whether or not methyl mercury is accumulating in the food chain.

Even if this should prove not to be the case, the fishermen's livelihood apparently has been destroyed. So far letters and visits to government officials have not gotten aid for the villagers, CAP claims.

The potential for environmental disruption by certain chemicals is even greater than for heavy metals.

The best illustration of this is the case of the PCBs. These chemicals are closely related to a number of pesticides, including DDT. Because of their nonflammability and indestructibility, they have found varied uses in fluorescent light ballasts, electrical appliances, as an additive in paint, and in the ink used in "carbonless" copy paper.

Since the 1930s, PCBs have developed a reputation as an industrial hazard. In 1966, Swedish scholar Soren Jensen pointed out the possibility of environmental contamination as well. And in 1968, cooking oil contaminated with these chemicals caused 20 deaths and illness in more than 1,200 persons in Japan.

Yet the possible dangers still were largely ignored, both in Japan and abroad. Between 1968 and 1970, Japanese PCB production more than doubled.

Publicity brought action

In 1971, however, a group of Japanese scientists and reporters concerned with this situation began conducting their own research and publicizing it. They discovered PCB contamination in fish, meats, and birds. They reported that carbonless copy paper contained 8 to 10 percent PCBs. As a result of the public alarm this inspired, the Japanese Government recalled all PCB-containing paper and directed all industries to stop using the substance.

By June of the next year, all PCB production in Japan came to an end. But a survey that year discovered that all Japanese mothers tested gave milk contaminated with PCBs. These chemicals have also been detected in the milk of 88 percent of a sample of American mothers.

Besides direct human health effects, persistent synthetic substances can have widespread impact on the environment. Again the research on PCBs makes the point.

In the United States, several dead birds have been found to have lethal doses of PCBs in their systems. Reproductive failure of nesting gulls in Lake Ontario appears to be associated with extremely minute amounts of this chemical.

Even in trace amounts, experiments have shown that PCBs inhibit growth of estuarine bacteria and interfere with the photosynthesis of microscopic plants which form the basis of the aquatic food chain.

Swedish scientists have associated reproductive failure in Atlantic salmon with PCB levels so low they are in the part per billion range. And at one thousandth of even this minute concentration, the chemicals may account for the fact that several species of fish in Lake Michigan are not reproducing naturally.

Fish in Lake Hartwell, Georgia, have PCB levels as much as 80 times higher than the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) limit. Other areas of the United States have

concentrations even higher and have been closed to fishing.

PCBs have an extraordinary ability to accumulate in fish. Concentrations in fish and shellfish are estimated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be about 274,000 times higher than that of the surrounding water. The EPA says that the actual magnification factor may be 1 to 3 million, although it has not proved this.

These chemicals are also extremely mobile. They have been found in seabirds in the Aleutians, in fish off Iceland, and in birds' eggs in Antarctica.

It was not until early this year — nearly five years after the Japanese ban — that the United States moved to halt the discharge of PCBs by manufacturers. Congress has mandated that PCB use be phased out over the next two years.

As in the case of mercury, however, these chemicals may present a problem for some time to come. It takes years, even decades, for natural processes to break them down.

The cases of mercury and the PCBs illustrate the dangers of toxic materials. But even too much of a good thing can create environmental problems.

The best example of this is the effect of too much fertilizer on streams, lakes, and bays. Nitrogen and phosphorus from such sources as agricultural runoff, sewage, food processing wastes, and household detergents cause population explosions in undesirable microscopic plants; particularly blue-green algae.

Fish killed off

When the microscopic plants die, their decomposition uses up oxygen dissolved in the water, causing fish to suffocate. The natural aging process in lakes, called eutrophication, is accelerated.

Eutrophication has become a major world problem.

In Norway, lakes and fjords are dyed pink by a special variety of blue-green algae. The Sea of Okhotsk turned blue-green in a single season. The Lake of Tunis — with the dubious distinction of having been polluted by human sewage for probably a longer time than any other body of water — turns amber each summer.

Eutrophication, besides killing fish and giving off offensive odors, makes water much more difficult to treat for drinking. This has long been a problem in the Netherlands.

Organically rich water such as that found in eutrophic lakes, when disinfected with chlorine, can produce chloroform and similar chemicals in small quantities.

Since chloroform was discovered in drinking water supplies in the United States and the Netherlands, the interest in organic pollutants has increased sharply. Some 400 organic compounds have been detected, but they constitute only 90 percent of the compounds in water. There still are pollutants that elude analysis.

So researchers are beginning to look at the effectiveness of various filters and at different methods of water treatment to deal with such pollution. Among other measures, experts interviewed for this series recommend the following steps:

1. Since pollution crosses national borders, nations should cooperate to develop international standards for discharge of hazardous transnational pollutants.
2. Nations should institute trade sanctions on products whose manufacture results in discharge of excessive amounts of hazardous transnational pollutants.
3. There should be more basic research to predict effects of toxic substances on various ecosystems. At present, efforts to determine interactive, chronic effects are especially shortchanged.
4. Efforts to develop acceptable tests and standards for biodegradability should be increased.

Part of a three-part series



Soviet economist tells how the U.S.S.R. 'avoids' inflation

Mr. Stokes is Charles Anderson Dano Professor of Economics of the University of Bridgeport and visited the Soviet Union last summer.

By Charles J. Stokes
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet economist Y. Chaplignee, writing in a recent issue of *Les Nouvelles de Moscou* (a French language weekly intended for both internal and foreign circulation) has outlined the reasons why the Soviet economy cannot and does not suffer from inflation. His explanation is so ingenious and so revealing that it deserves examination in some detail.

Pointing out that the Soviet State retail price index at mid-summer 1976 was at 99.3, with 1965 equal to 100, he went on to say that 99 percent of the food items in the index were at precisely the same level as in 1965. And, he added, over the past 10 years, the prices of only 8 percent of the nonfood items had changed. Television sets, washing machines, motor scooters, and other durable goods had actually gone down in price in this period.

Meanwhile, in the large cities and towns, public transit fares as well as rents in public housing units had remained unchanged for many years. All of this meant, he went on to say, wage — taking into account fringe benefits allocated by the Soviet State — had risen some 53 percent.

However, Mr. Chaplignee didn't stop at that point. He then admitted that some prices in the Soviet Union do go up. In retail goods, those of "primary necessity," included in the Soviet State Retail Price Index, and all other items.

The prices of this second group vary according to "production costs, supply conditions as well as the profits of the (state) enterprises." In this second group are such goods as clothing, shoes, furniture, refrigerators, and the like, including, of course, automobiles, cooperative apartments, and private dwellings.

Mr. Chaplignee further explained that "because of the bad harvests of recent years, the costs to the state for the purchase of cereals, grains, and other food products had gone up." Milk, for example, had gone up some 14 percent since 1964. But, and this is the clue to Soviet price policy, "the state subsidizes these increased costs," so that "the price at retail is not influenced in the slightest."

Mr. Chaplignee spells out the Soviet price policy with respect to imported items: "The state," he says, "establishes the price of imported merchandise at a level comparable with similar goods manufactured in (U.S.S.R.), account being taken of the quality of the goods and the extent of the demand."

Once this internal price of the imported goods has been set, "the domestic price does not change despite increased costs to the state from rising inflation in the West."

Notice three things about this explanation. One is that the Soviet retail price index does not cover all retail goods. The index does not have the same coverage as the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI). Simply put, it would not be fair to compare movements in the Soviet State Retail Price Index with those in the CPI.

The second is that because of subsidies, both the basic prices of foods and fibers and the domestic prices of many are not allowed to go up for goods of primary necessity. The subsidy must be financed out of either wages (which might have been increased) or "enterprise profits" which are allowed to go up on goods and services which are not of primary necessity.

Thus, the third element of Soviet price policy is to allow state manufacturing enterprises to cover rising costs of raw materials, labor, and other expenses" as well as to "assure an adequate profit level for the (state) enterprise."

The net effect of Soviet price policy is to stage managed real gain in purchasing power, as goods of primary necessity take a smaller share of the workers' incomes.

A general price index would show some inflation and if the costs to the state were included, the level of the inflation would be significant.

In this context, Mr. Chaplignee's remarks about the anti-inflationary policies of the West sound a bit hollow. He argues that "every clear-thinking person will understand that [policies to control] wage and salary increases, higher taxes to [restrict demand], and [policies to induce] trusts and monopolies to increase production are ineffective." There is, he insists, such a deep conflict between the interests of the capitalist class and those of the workers, that the only consequence is a rising cost of living.

Yet, an examination of the proportion of the average U.S. consumer's budget going to the purchase of "goods and primary necessity" will show that the effect is the same here as in the U.S.S.R.

Ireland's plan to get oil from the 'Porcupine'

By Selwyn Parker
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

In the early 1970s while Britain rubbed its hands over the potential prosperity flowing from the great North Sea oil fields, few energy experts gave the Republic of Ireland any chance of discovering its own offshore "gushers."

But, soon after, viable gas deposits were discovered off Ireland's southeast coast, about 25 miles from the tourist town of Kinsale. Tapped by a pipeline to the coast, the gas is now being used to generate electricity. A year later it will be saving Ireland \$179 million in imports.

And now the new government of Prime Minister Jack Lynch has solid hopes of striking oil. Their hopes center on the so-called Porcupine trough off the southwest coast where Shell and the German state-owned company, Deminor, have started drilling after exhaustive seismic surveys.

Other major oil companies like British Petroleum, which owns leases in two Porcupine blocks, will probably start drilling within the next few months. Although the notoriously tight-lipped corporations will admit only to "cautious optimism" about the potentially oil-rich Porcupine, geologists say the massive sedimentary basin probably does contain oil-bearing hydrocarbons.

The Porcupine is a huge bowl about 12,400 square miles in area and plunging in parts to

depths of over 7,000 feet. This makes it one of the deepest oil exploration beds in the world. The basin sits between the Continental slope and the Atlantic Ocean bed.

At these depths the drilling costs are enormous. "You wouldn't be too far off if you estimated \$12 million for each drill hole," said a Shell executive. Shell, which owns leases on seven blocks and has an option on another, has been drilling since April.

Shell has about 240 men on a semi-submersible rig working 12-day shifts between them. Their supply base is the harbor of Foynes, the old ferry boat port on the south shore of the

Irish coast. The rig is being towed by a tugboat when the oil comes ashore. (The estuary will be able to take tankers up to 1 million tons.)

The original survey of the Porcupine was supposed to be speculative. But the basin's unexpected promise touched off a scramble by oil companies to buy leases. Earlier hopes were pinned on the southeast coast.

If drilling indicates a gusher, the basin's depth poses technological problems — no rig has yet been set up in such deep water. But Shell says it will overcome that problem if the oil bed justifies the expense.

For Ireland the stakes are enormous. Even a small find of 150,000 barrels a day would enable Ireland to pay off its external debt within about two years. It would also spark off an economic boom that would push up living standards by 7 to 8 percent a year until the late 1980s, it is hoped.

Raising shrimp down on the farm

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Jacques Costeau said it first: mankind must farm the sea.

Thirty researchers from two universities are doing just that in Mexico's upper Gulf of California. At Puerto Penasco, a joint venture involving the University of Arizona and the University of Sonora has developed a tank-farm method of raising shrimp. Since 1973, the facility has been experimentally breeding these aquatic animals in 160-foot-long tanks filled with recycled seawater under plastic greenhouses.

Now completely successful, the process is being expanded on adjacent land to a one-acre tank farm.

This organization has been funding the marine research and will lay out \$400,000 for a commercial venture on which ground will be broken in August.

In the farming process, shrimp hatch, according to the scientists, 20 weeks from the fertilization of the eggs. The new commercial farm is expected to produce an annual yield of about 80,000 pounds of the large shrimp. The current prices of \$5 a pound being paid by fishermen, this means the gross return could exceed \$250,000.

Officials in the research project believe this prototype will interest food experts such as the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization to encourage developing countries in establishing works of this kind. They do not feel this food adjunct will affect or supplant the shrimp fish-

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day international exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following service changes. (a) = commercial rate.

	U.S. dollar	British pound	French franc	German mark	Italian lira	Japanese yen	Swiss franc
New York	1.00	2.93	6.55	3.36	2036	360	2.00
London	0.34	1.00	2.36	1.25	736	136	0.67
Frankfurt	0.15	0.43	1.00	0.50	333	63	0.33
Paris	0.15	0.43	1.00	0.50	333	63	0.33
Rome	0.005	0.14	0.43	0.25	1.00	200	0.07
Tokyo	0.0028	0.075	0.21	0.12	3.33	1.00	0.008
Zurich	0.005	0.14	0.43	0.25	333	63	1.00

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentina, peso: 0.02409; Australia, dollar: 1.232; Denmark, kroner: 1.36; Hong Kong, dollar: 7.80; India, rupee: 0.0375; New Zealand, dollar: 0.740; South Africa, rand: 1.624.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston



White wicker cools a California garden room

WICKER WEATHER

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wicker, bamboo, cane, and straw — they're all cool and natural and appropriate to summertime living. And this season they are joined by an exotic hand-plaited rope-like fiber called latania, which home furnishings designer Harvey Probert is using in his new Artisans Collection.

A species of palm, latania leaves are a mel-

low beige and braided when damp into a taut strand that is woven onto a sturdy wood or steel frame. Craftsmen in Haiti do the braiding and weaving.

Old-fashioned white wicker chairs and lots of greenery make for a cool siesta in the California garden room here. Once an open porch, it was transformed by Los Angeles interior designer Dorothy Peul. On the glass wall facing the garden she installed Joanna window shades to control glare. They pick up the color from the floral fabric on wicker chairs and sofa.

Talking with children

By Maria R. Carlson

Today society is becoming increasingly aware of the importance of communicating — in marriages, at work, in government, and between countries. Another area where adults have important needs to communicate is with children.

On the surface this sounds easy enough to do, yet how often do we observe that the adult-child contact consists of baby talk, talking down to children, over-protecting on toys, or allowing permissive behavior? On the other hand, there are those adults who seem to have a natural rapport with children, featured by lively two-way conversations. They invite and readily receive verbal feedback from children rather than limiting themselves to a one-sided conversation by phrases like, "My how you've grown!"

Certain skills are necessary for good communication and must be developed by adults. One way to identify these skills is

to review those cases where good adult-child communication is evident.

Our children are enjoying a high level of communication with their grandmother. The basic way grandma meets the children on their level is to learn their interests and then plan to explore and share the topic with them. It might involve something new to her such as dinosaurs or it could be one of her favorite hobbies such as coin collecting. Whatever the subject, she shows her interest by asking the children a few questions and carefully listening to their explanations.

Does communicating on the children's level mean that grandma has turned into a "super hero" meeting all their desires? No, because she knows how to set limits on the extent of her participation. I don't think we will ever see her on a skateboard, but she does know how to identify an activity which will be of mutual interest and then apply questions and comments suited to the children's ability, while always listening to their reactions.

Munch a meatball to fill that empty hole

Appetizer Meatballs

- 1 pound ground beef
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons finely minced onion
- 1/4 cup fresh bread crumbs
- 1/4 cup milk
- Flour
- 2 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1 cup peach preserves
- 1/4 cup prepared horseradish
- 2 teaspoons dry mustard

Combine ground beef, salt, and onion. Combine bread crumbs and milk and add to meat mixture. Toss lightly until well blended. Form mixture into tiny meatballs about 1/4 inch in diameter. Roll meatballs lightly in flour. Heat butter in skillet and brown them well on all sides. Drain off excess fat.

Combine preserves, horseradish, and dry mustard; blend until smooth. Add to meatballs in skillet, reduce heat, and simmer 8 to 10 minutes, stirring occasionally.

MONITOR RECIPE



until all meatballs are glazed. Serve from a chafing dish or over a warmer if you like.

Variation: For a change in flavor, omit preserves, horseradish, and dry mustard, and meat meatballs with a combination of 1/2 cup sweet orange marmalade, 1/4 teaspoons curry powder, and 1/4 teaspoon onion salt.



Richard M. Nixon: ponders his future

By Carter G. Ryan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Watergate was not only a tragedy for Richard M. Nixon. It was also a tragedy for Richard M. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon is a nearly perfect double for former President Nixon and in 1970, on the strength of the striking resemblance, he launched a successful career as an actor, speaker, and talk show panellist.

He took to the college lecture circuit, appeared in advertisements, and was a guest on hundreds of television talk shows both in America and abroad. The audiences he addressed were diverse and included local groups and General Motors executives. Mr. Nixon was born James Laroe in Brooklyn, New York, and took a screen test for Twentieth Century-Fox when he was 17. "The screening director rejected me saying 'you'll never make it with that face,'" he recalls wryly.

Years later, when Richard Nixon ran against John F. Kennedy for the presidency, Mr. Nixon toyed with the idea of developing an act. But when Mr. Nixon lost the election he dropped the idea.

It was not until after Mr. Nixon became president that James Laroe changed his name to Richard M. Nixon and began to develop a

Nixon double: 'My face is no longer my fortune'



Richard M. Nixon: ponders his future

Nixon comedy act at the Improv Club in New York City. An agent who saw the show suggested he switch to a short speech format. Mr. Nixon did so and he was soon performing in front of large crowds such as the 60,000 people he played to at a Florida University homecoming one year.

Julie was startled

Once at a social gathering Mr. Nixon was introduced to Julie Nixon Eisenhower who, he says, was "a little startled" by his resemblance to her father. The late Martha Mitchell ran up to Mr. Nixon after one of his appearances, complimented him on his performance, and asked him to autograph a poster of him that she was holding. Later he met John Mitchell who said he felt Mr. Nixon "humanized" President Nixon because he was "more at ease with people" than Mr. Nixon was.

Mr. Nixon became very popular abroad and appeared frequently on television talk shows in Europe. "Sometimes the European networks would tape the visual portion of my appearance on a German talk show and dub it for release in Sweden. Then I found myself being congratulated for my performance in Sweden when I had never been there," he says.

The Nixon look-alike asserts that he passed up "lots" of invitations to perform because they would not only have degraded the presi-

dent but also the office of the presidency. "Lots of people said thanks for not saying what you could have said," he notes with an air of candor.

Sometimes Mr. Nixon's resemblance to Mr. Nixon was a liability. "When I was leaving the stage after that Florida University appearance I was attacked by a bearded individual," he remembers, adding that he was spat upon "many times." Mr. Nixon says the Nixon administration initially had misgivings about him because, as he claims, "they had Tony Ulasevich investigate me." Mr. Ulasevich, an ex-New York City detective, came to national attention during the Senate Watergate hearing when he provided considerable light relief as he related his role as bagman in the cover-up. "I've had 10 lifetimes of experience in five years," Mr. Nixon remarks philosophically, "and 99 percent were pleasant."

Satirical replies

A popular format which Mr. Nixon used on his college tours was the press conference. After a five-minute opening speech he would take questions from the floor. "I would answer as Nixon if I could think of a satirical reply . . . If not I would answer as Richard M. Nixon. The kids loved it because they didn't know which person would answer, me or Nixon. I enjoyed it because it kept me sharp mentally."

But then Watergate struck and Mr. Nixon

had to tread a fine line with his audience. "I had to be careful not to offend either the Democrats or the Republicans," he says. To do this he used such lines as "Do you realize that there are places I can't go with my face . . . like out on the street." The demand for Mr. Nixon's act evaporated with the president's resignation. "But I didn't complain in the good days so I can't complain in the bad," he sighs.

Actor Vaughn Meader, whose impersonations of President Kennedy led to the smash album "The First Family," experienced a similar career collapse when Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.

"My problem was that at the time people were reminded of the tragedy when I did my act," says Mr. Meader. Asked what advice he has for Mr. Nixon he simply suggests that he "do other things." Mr. Meader has been doing other things himself recently including writing the score for a film entitled "The Pyramid."

In the last few months life has been looking up for Mr. Nixon. In February he portrayed Richard Nixon in an NBC movie about Sen. Joseph McCarthy entitled "Tall Gunner Joe."

Currently he is seeking a sponsor for a nationally syndicated radio series he has conceived.

Today his face is no longer his fortune, as he ruefully admits.

Skateboard parks smooth the bumps in a groovy sport

By Claire Waller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Vernon, New Jersey
Skateboarding is very serious business. You can tell by the noise level at a skateboard park. There are restrained compliments for an impressive ride, and equally restrained murmurs of sympathy for a wipeout.

That's all quite natural, given the fact that skateboarding has come off the streets into facilities called skateboard parks. Like so much else revolving around such "new" amusements as surfing and dunebugging, skateboarding has hit its commercial stride in California. Again like so much else, what California started is working its way eastward.

Skateboard parks are popping up all over the United States, the latest at the Vernon Valley Ski Area in northern New Jersey, hard by the New York State border. It is the state's fourth facility. It consists of a wide, sloping asphalt surface, dotted with five free-form concrete bowls and protected with nylon mesh fencing to guard against unguided missiles — i.e., rubberless skateboards — flying off and hitting someone.

Bob Piercy designed the Vernon Valley Skatepark, his second such facility. Piercy is a Californian who has been skateboarding for 12 of his 22 years, and has been surfing far longer than that. In fact, he turned pro surfer at the age of 14. He acquired his tan, sun-bleached hair and his knowledge of skateboarding in and around San Diego.

Kids in California are always looking for new dimensions for skateboarding challenges. When the streets got dull, they began riding around the blades of swimming pools, the huge drainage pipes that bring water down from the mountains, anywhere where there was a hard, smooth, new-shaped surface. Eventually, entrepreneurs started designing parks — pouring concrete and charging admission for use of the bowls.

"I really got upset about the radical design of some of the California parks," says Piercy. "Kids would drive two or three hours for a good park, because a lot of the parks were dangerous. You have to make all the wells flow into one another. When you come off one



turn, you have to be able to use the energy. A badly designed bowl will throw a rider into a wall. We don't want that."

By California standards, the Vernon Valley Park is tame — a novice facility, you might say. "This is a low-key area," Piercy continues, "it's for kids who have just come off the sidewalk. In a year, we might add some intermediate bowls too."

The bowls are anywhere from three to 10 or more feet deep and between 40 and 100 feet long. They look rather like concrete-lined drained ponds — organically flowing from the bottom up the steep sides, around curves. They all have names: the Swimming Pool, Vernon Valley's steepest, deepest, toughest which looks something like an empty, kidney-shaped Olympic size pool; the Half Pipe, like half a drainage pipe, which riders use to get gravely-defying vertical; the Snake Run, long, narrow, and winding; a Mogul Run, which undulates sharply.

It can cost a bundle to stay at a skatepark all day. Weekdays, the rates are \$1.50 an hour before noon, \$2 after noon. On weekends, it is \$3 an hour all day. Skateboard rentals are \$1 an hour, and mandatory safety gear like helmets, knee and elbow pads and gloves can be rented too.

The main things that lure youngsters off the sidewalks, streets and empty parking lots are the challenge of the bowls, the camaraderie of fellow skateboarders, and the whole statue trip of learning to ride the bowls. Parents seem quite encouraging. In spite of the cost. First of all, most serious accidents involving skaters are traffic-related. Second, the safety gear that macho teenage boys often reject on the streets is accepted without protest at the parks.

Vernon Valley Skatepark is training a skate patrol which will check out first timers to make sure they are capable of riding the bowls, make sure that only one person at a time is using each bowl and make sure the

safety fencing is firm. There is a first-aid attendant at the area to cope with the inevitable minor abrasions, and instruction will be offered for rank beginners.

Thirteen-year-old Kelly O'Brien from nearby Franklin, New Jersey, was doing pretty well on the bowls, just two days after he started.

"It was scary in the beginning, but it's fun now," he said. "Bobby Piercy showed me how to do some things."

"It feels great when you get it together and skate smooth," said his friend Jim Mulvehill, almost 13.

The boys were asked how it compares with other sports.

"It's better than baseball, basketball, hockey and those sports," said Jim. "It sure is better than an amusement park. But it's not better than skiing."

"I think it's great, because if your legs get tired, you can do it on your hands," added Jim's 14-year-old brother Andy, boasting of his newest skateboarding trick.

Boston street singers: songs from the heart bring coins to the cup

By Scott Harrison
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
"Oh I'm a street singer, just a humble folk singer. I sing on the streets for my fun and my pay," sings Ruth Anna in her autobiographical song.

In her seventh year on the Boston Common, Ruth Anna adds: "And if you should wonder why for so long I've been here, well it's money that feeds me, but love makes me stay."

Street singing is a tradition in Boston, and a special love for Bostonians. Ruth Anna and another singer, Paul Cole and Ted Bacon, constitute the Boston Street Singers Cooperative. They, with ex-member Stephen Baird, brought street singing in Boston from its illegal status of the early 1970s to, as Mr. Baird says, "being part of the city's culture."

Today street entertainers are almost commonplace in Boston, one of the few cities where street singing is allowed. "Tourists are shocked," says Mr. Cole, "when confronted by Sargent Pepper [his one-man band]. They just don't know what to make of the whole thing."

Traditional sites for street entertainment are the Common and Copley Square in Boston



Street singer Ruth Anna



Stephen Baird performing

and Harvard Square in Cambridge. But any gathering place attracts street singers.

Members of the cooperative perform at colleges, art festivals, schools, craft shows, and at special events.

Mr. Baird says he had in quit the cooperative because his work often takes him out of

town. He recently returned from a two-month college tour.

Street singing in Boston can be traced to Colonial days. "Ben Franklin," says Mr. Cole, "sang broadsides when he was young."

During the recent U.S. bicentennial, Mr. Cole was commissioned to patrol the Freedom Trail as "The Pied Piper of Bean Town."

Dressed as a Minuteman, he sang broadsides and played drum and fife.

Since 1972 special permits have been issued to street entertainers by the city. An arrangement worked out through the efforts of Mr. Baird permits street musicians to perform in several areas in Boston.

Prior to that, street singing or playing for money was illegal in Boston, though such entertainers were unmolested if they did not accept money. In the 1960s, when panhandling became a particular problem, the city began strictly enforcing the law.

Street singing, says Mr. Baird, is a tradition, especially with panhandlers. "I remember," says Mr. Cole, "he had a troublesome two weeks when he first started his Pied Piper routine in 1971. Then the mayor's office intervened on his behalf."

Ruth Anna was arrested twice in 1971. The first time "was a very happy and sunny day," she says. "My tambourine [for money] was getting full. I must have had about 200 people listening."

"Then the police came in and led me away — right in the middle of a Swedish hymn my grandmother taught me: 'More secure is no one over than the Loved ones of our Saviour.'"

"On the way to the station, I sang 'Danny Boy,' and one policeman sang along."

"There is a better control on street musicians than any law," says Mr. Baird. "Simple economics. People will give you exactly what they think you're worth."

Columbu: 'bodybuilding is not a beauty contest'

By Richard J. Cattani
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago
Nobody kicks sand in Franco Columbu's face at the beach.

Even fully dressed, the compact Sardinian strongman, boxer, and international physique champion suggests quiet power.

Hailed in a hotel lobby, he embles toward you, smiling, polite in sports shirt with long sleeves to cover modestly his muscular arms.

His bodybuilder's gait is graceful yet odd — overpowered, like a Ferrari forced to idle through city traffic.

Columbu is the No. 2 "Iron pumper" in the world. At 5ft. 5in. and 180 pounds, he's been outlived only by the much taller Austrian Arnold Schwarzenegger. In recent years for the Mr. Olympia professional bodybuilding crown. The two men, both now living in the body-builders mecca, southern California, were featured in "Pumping Iron," a documentary study in book and movie forms that has received surprising critical and popular success.

Columbu, Schwarzenegger, and others have been laboring to lift the "beefcake" or "meat beauty" contest image from the sport. Their chief argument is that their sport is as much a form of mental as physical competition.

"The body is an expression of thought and activity," says Columbu, in Chicago recently to promote his new book, "Winning Bodybuilding" (Regency Press, Chicago, \$4.95 paperback).

"The principle of bodybuilding — unlike running, say, which is good for your legs but does nothing for the arms or back — is all-around strength, balanced development."

But thought is the key, he maintains. "The

body is like a plant. If you think evilly toward a plant, if you hate it, you can kill it. Love makes a plant thrive. If a plant responds to love, what about a man?"

"In my head I put together a workout routine. This takes intelligence. I want always to train less and still get into better shape."

"Ideally I would like to train for just one minute, but I have not simplified my methods enough yet for that."

Top competitors like Columbu generally train for two hours daily, five or six days a week. They might lift as much as 60 tons with various barbell, dumbbell, cable and other weight resistance exercises, plus do situps, chinups and other conditioning movements in the course of a workout.

Actually, bodybuilders are only one of four subspecies of athletes who use weights. Most familiar are the Olympic weightlifters who specialize in two lifts — one directly from floor to overhead called the "snatch," and one pausing at shoulder height, with the bar, called a "clean and jerk."

Id the U.S. a second weight sport called powerlifting has swiftly passed Olympic lifting in popularity in recent years. Powerlifting features three lifts: a "deadlift" or simple lifting of the barbell from the floor until the knees lock; a "squat," or deep knee bend with bar across the shoulders; and a "bench press," or thrusting a bar to arm's length while lying prone on the back.

The third — and likely largest — group of weight users are athletes training for other sports like swimming, tennis, and track and field. Professional football teams even have "strength coaches" to supervise weightlifting workouts.

John Terpak, general manager of the York Barbell Co. in Pennsylvania, which for years has manufactured weight sets used in Olympic lifting meets, says equipment sales have been climbing more than 10 percent a year since 1970. Schools and colleges have been buying heavy resistance sets, he says, for conditioning programs.

Bodybuilding, where the competition is more visual or aesthetic with a series of poses, is generally more popular outside the U.S. In Iran, for instance, bodybuilding is second only to soccer in national following. South Korea has 300,000 iron pumpers.

Ben Weider, president of the International Federation of Body-Builders (IFBB), reports that 97 countries have member federations in the Montreal-based group.

The IFBB recently adopted an Olympic-like format in hopes of eventual International Olympic Committee recognition. It recently changed its Mr. Universe competition to body weight classifications to conform to usage in sports like wrestling and weightlifting.

Weider, who promotes the sport with a ferocious professionalism, says negotiations are underway with the cities of Dublin and Hong Kong to stage a 1979 World Games for bodybuilding and a half dozen other popular sports not yet recognized by the IOC, such as softball, table tennis, and temple bowling.

Despite efforts to lift the image of bodybuilding with the likes of "Pumping Iron" and TV coverage of IFBB meets, the old prejudices seem stubborn.

"Physique building is not a sport at all," says Murray Levin, U.S. weightlifting committee chairman for the Amateur Athletic



Franco Columbu lifts 715 pounds

Union. "It lacks the technique of Olympic lifting," he says.

Amateur bodybuilding in the U.S. for the past three decades has been dominated by a few competing magazine/barbell/food supplement companies — each creating its own following, staging its own physique contests, and undercutting the others. Respectability for the sport will remain elusive, observers say, as long as U.S. bodybuilding's factionalism persists.

arts/books

Ambroise Vollard

The art dealer who brought you Cezanne

By Dina Loercher

New York

The major summer exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art reminds one that behind every great artist there is a dealer. "Impressario - Ambroise Vollard" varies the usual exhibition theme by concentrating on a great dealer, whose vision, patronage, and courage affected the course of art history as dramatically as the talent of the artists he promoted.

The art critic Henry McBride, a contemporary of Vollard's, wrote of him in the preface to a 1944 catalogue raisonné: "First he was a genius in discovering geniuses. That is a talent in itself - and of the very first order. Emerson hints in one of his essays that the man who recognizes divinity in another raises himself to the same plane by such a discovery, and Vollard is an admirable illustration of the theory."

The principal genius whom Vollard discovered was Cézanne, to whom he gave his first solo exhibition when that much maligned and misunderstood artist was already in his 50s. He also gave Picasso and Matisse their first one-man shows and was the first to have cast in bronze works by Picasso and Matisse. He even persuaded Renoir to try his hand at sculpture during the autumn years of his life.

Who was this man whom the French characterized as the "black Lorenzo de Medici," according to Lord Kenneth Clark, because of his swarthy complexion? His background was undistinguished. Born on the obscure colonial island of La Réunion in the Indian Ocean in 1837, Vollard emigrated to France where he attended law school and flunked out.

He found himself more interested in buying art than in studying law and in 1893 opened the now famous gallery on the rue Laffitte in Montmartre. His shop rapidly became a sanctuary for the avant-garde, and Vollard, through a combination of shrewd business judgment and clairvoyant taste, became the prophet of a new

artistic creed. One story about Vollard, which may or may not be apocryphal, runs that when asked for the secret of his success Vollard replied, "You sleep a lot," referring to his habit of pretending to be asleep when visitors were in the gallery so he could overhear their conversations.

Vollard's most important and enduring contribution to the 20th century lay in the area of prints. He used the money from his sale of paintings to commission books and editions of prints. He loved books with a passion that only a true bibliophile can understand and early in his career dreamed of one day publishing fine prints by "real" artists rather than professional printmakers.

Vollard's dream resulted in some glorious art, much of it unfamiliar except to scholars and connoisseurs, but viewable at last by the general public in this exhibition, assembled from MOMA's Department of Prints and Illustrated Books by director Riva Castelman.

Eulogized Miss Castelman, "This exhibition, more than a century after Vollard's birth, is a tribute to a self-made and often self-interested merchant, who knew that in art he would have the final word. Time has irrevocably linked him with the foremost artists of his day, and his determination to encourage them to make multiple art works in the form of books, prints, and bronzes has spread their genius - and his - throughout the world."

The exhibition begins with an introductory chamber, in which portraits of Vollard by his stable of artists sets an obsequious tone, and proceeds chronologically through the editions of prints he commissioned. Notable in the first two rooms are an album of miscellaneous prints, which includes Cézanne's famous "The Bathers" and Munch's "Anxiety," a series of picturesque Parisian scenes by Bonnard and Vuillard, and 12 confectionary lithographs by



"Homage to Cezanne, 1890 oil by Maurice Denis"

One of more than 400 works in tribute to entrepreneur Ambroise Vollard

Maurice Denis called "Amour."

The succeeding rooms contain selections from Vollard's most inspired couplings: Renoir's haunting, disturbing drawings for Flaubert's "Temptation of Saint Anthony"; Rouault's anguished "Miserere" etchings, crudely carved like monochromatic stained glass windows; Picasso's two most important series of etchings, "Les Saltimbanques," the wraith-like figures of his rose and blue periods, and the later so-called "Suite Vollard," which includes his minotaur and astray etchings; Chagall's illustrations of the Bible and La Fontaine's "Fables" and Gogol's "Dead Souls"; and Braque's illustrations of Hesiod's "Theogony."

Other attractions among the more than 400 prints and 90 books are Vollard's own book, "Les Reincarnations du Père Ubu" illustrated by Rouault and slide tapes that enable the

viewer to peruse all the pages and illustrations of several books on display, such as Picasso's illustrations for Balzac's "La Chèvre de la comédie."

One of the prime fascinations of this exhibition is that it sets in relief the unique communicative and interpretative power of the visual image in contrast with the written word. These are not illustrations in the trite sense, mere decorations of a text, but statements that speak for themselves that not only buttress the printed page but provide it with another dimension.

The exhibition, made possible by grant from the Exxon Corporation and the National Endowment for the Arts, will continue through Sept. 8 at MOMA and subsequently travel to the Art Gallery of Ontario, Oct. 24-Dec. 4; the Krannert Art Museum at the University of Illinois Jan. 15-Feb. 19; and the Toledo Museum of Art, March 13-April 20.

travel

Rubens' home Visitors still welcome 400 years later

By Verma S. Teeuwissen

Special to

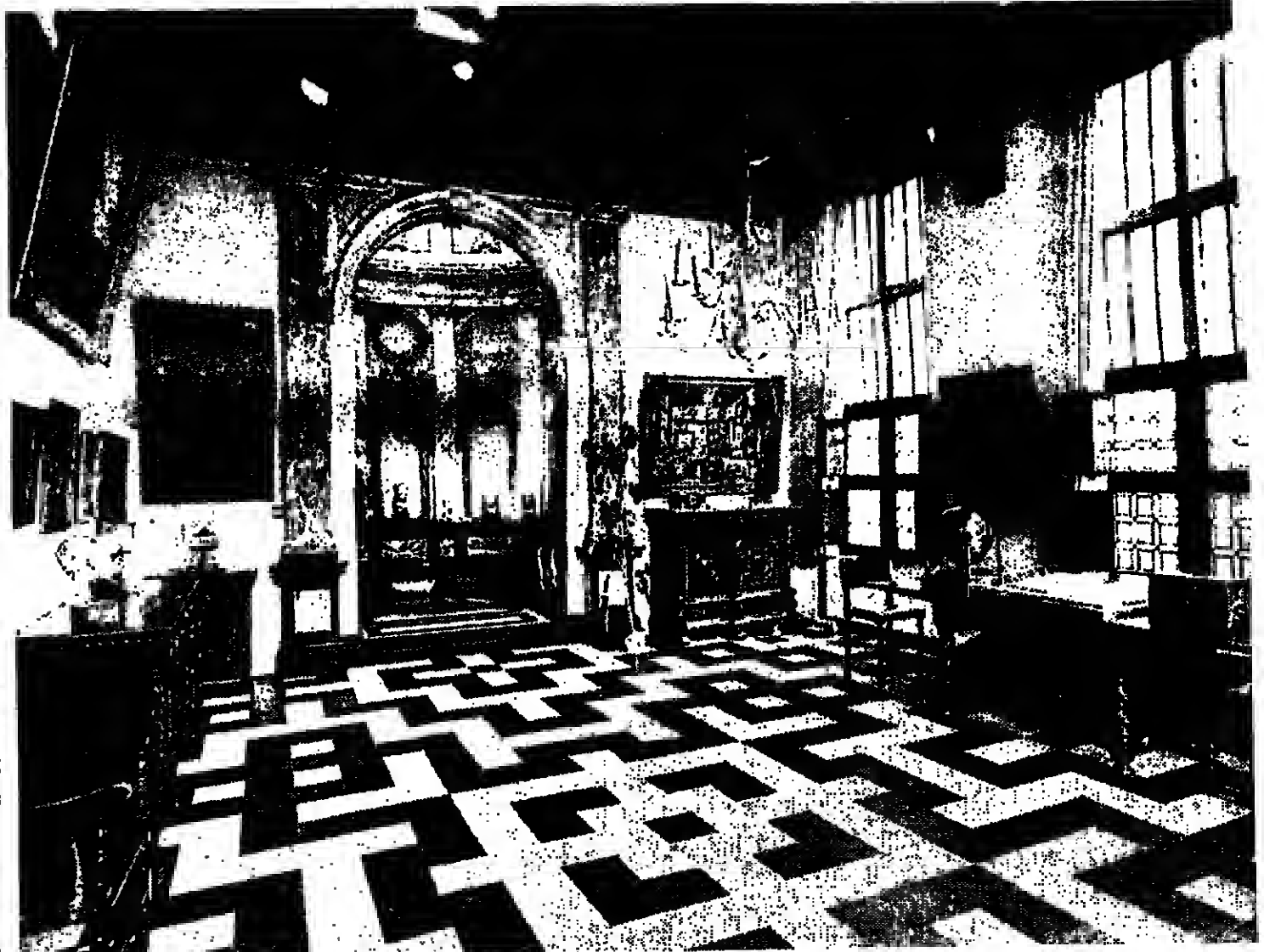
The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors to Antwerp, Belgium, which this year marks the 400th anniversary of the birth of Peter Paul Rubens, can enjoy a tour of the painter's house, on what is now called Rubensstraat. In 1620, while Pilgrims were landing in Massachusetts, the town clerk of Antwerp was commenting that Rubens' newly built house was destined to "evoke the astonishment of the visitors as well as their admiration." How right this has proved to be in the almost four centuries since.

In its spacious courtyards are a garden with a lovely pavilion, and a baroque portico that joins the house to the studio. These are set off with carvings, busts, and larger-than-life-size reliefs and statues. The portico bears Latin inscriptions from the Roman poet Juvenal, such as "One must pray for a sane spirit in a healthy body, for a courageous soul, which is not afraid of death, which is free of wrath and desires nothing." This shows the elevated, if somewhat stoical, philosophy of the painter's life.

Very few of the present furnishings of the house originally belonged to Rubens, but they have been chosen with care, to reflect the atmosphere of a patrician house of Rubens' time. Among the attractions are the parlor, where visitors waited to be admitted to the master, the pleasant Flemish kitchen, the serving room with its decorated linen press, the bedrooms, and the living room, where the family gathered around the hearth of an evening. The art gallery and museum, as well as the tribune, where monumental canvases were shown to guests and clients, still contain many of the treasures of painting and sculpture from the artist's personal collection.

This house was the scene of both joy and



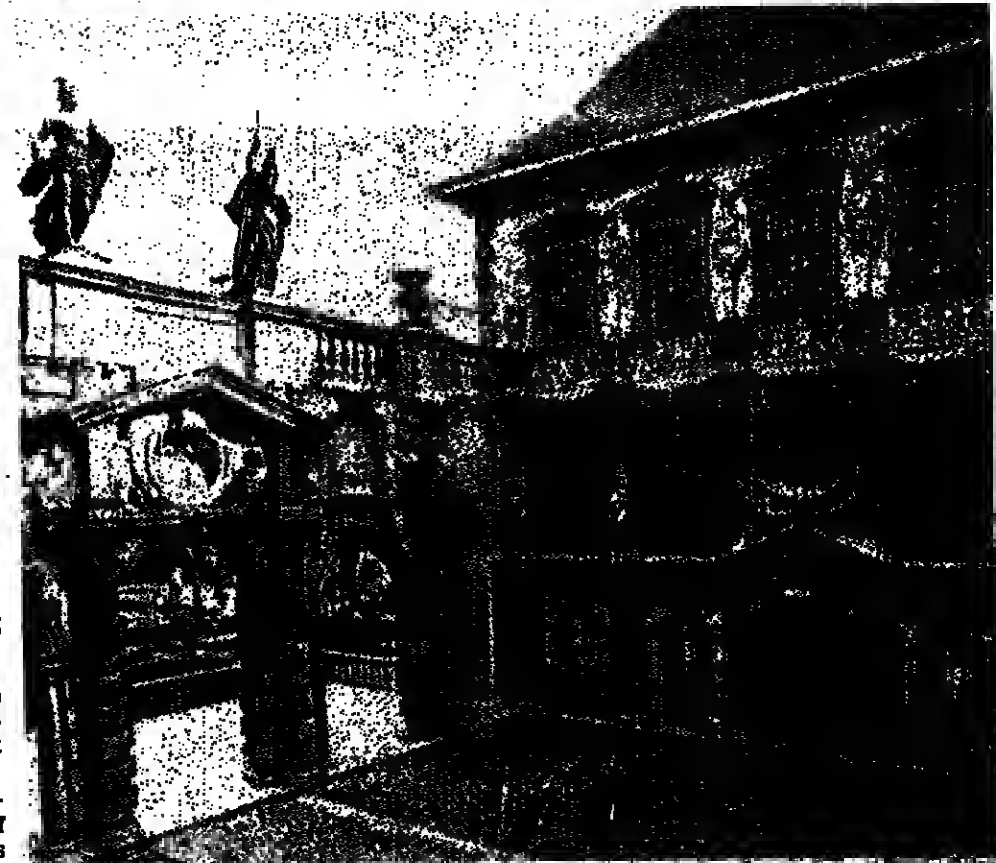
sorrow. It was where Rubens mourned the death of his first wife, Isabella Brandt, and welcomed his children - one by Isabella and several by Hélène Fourment, his young second wife, whose delicate beauty is immortalized in many of her husband's portraits.

A striking feature of the house's antechamber, leading to the pupils' studio, is the gold-embossed, red-brown leather that "papers" the walls. The French call this Cordoba leather, but it is actually made in Belgium. The technique seems to have come from Spain, where it was introduced by the Moors. Among the pupils who studied here under Rubens was Sir Anthony Van Dyck, famous for his portraits of England's Charles I. Many paintings by Rubens and his pupils grace the walls of this impressive studio.

Among distinguished 17th-century visitors to Rubens' house were the Duke of Buckingham and Maria de Médicis, mother of Louis XIII of France. After the death of Rubens, political exile William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, took the house and established a famous riding school in the garden, which Charles II of England visited.

Rubens died in 1640, at the age of 63. His life in this remarkable house was an exemplification of one of his own statements: "It is not important to live long, but to live well."

Until Sept. 30, St. James's Church in Antwerp is featuring an exhibition of the works of art of Rubens' century. In addition the city's Royal Museum of Fine Arts is displaying a collection of the artist's paintings, oil sketches, and drawings, also through Sept. 30.



Art room of Rubens' house; courtyard

Why are Americans such an insecure lot?

O America: When You and I Were Young, by Luigi Barzini. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, \$29 pp. \$10. London: Hamish Hamilton £5.50.

By Margo Hammond

Americans are always eager to know what foreigners think of their country. When my Paris-born husband and I lived in Boston, he was constantly bombarded with such questions as "Do you like the United States? What do you think of Americans? Which do you prefer - France or America?"

This type of question is seldom posed by the French. The French, I suppose, take it for granted that you like France. But they really

could not care less whether you like it or not. And comparing France with other countries is a futile endeavor. La France, after all, is La France.

Americans, however, are not so self-confident. It is often difficult for them to take criticism. The question, "What do you think of the United States?" is often not a request for an honest and candid evaluation, but rather a search for a bit of reassurance.

"O America" indulges this need for reassurance. Written by an Italian journalist who lived in the United States when he was in his twenties and the world was in the Twenties, it is a homage to the American dream - a dream that perhaps never existed, but should have.

Barzini spent his most impressionable years in America - from age 18 to 31. He arrived in 1925 to find a country bursting with energy and hope, and he soon became inspired by the

American success story. He learned to "think big, aim high, hitch my wagon to a star, gamble on America's fabulous future, not sail America short, be a bull on America, come out on top, make a pile, bring home the bacon, knock 'em dead, go in and win."

Working as a cub reporter on a Long Island daily for \$15 a week, the young Barzini was baffled, frustrated, but always fascinated by his adopted country, whose future was "according to what you read and the people you met, ultimately Byzantine degeneration and corruption, or a brave new world never seen before."

The young Italian immigrant was naive and full of adolescent exuberance. "Were the American girls of the late Twenties really as overwhelmingly beautiful as I remember," he asks. "The author of 'O America' is indulgent, toward both the young man and the nation. His narrative, written in a breezy and highly readable style, is a witty and poignant description of this shared time of growing up."

Barzini describes himself as typically Italian: "When my hair was black, I looked like an illustration in an anthropological textbook: 'Typical Mediterranean Man.' With drooping mustaches, a ring in my ear, a red kerchief, a monkey, and a barrel organ, I would have been inconspicuous in a New York East Side scene at the beginning of the century. I now look like a gray-haired father in 'La Traviata' or a variation of the De Sica type." Yet those years in the United States, he admits, were decisive.

"Something in me is irretrievably American."

Margo Hammond is an American living in Italy.

Galsworthy's 'Jocelyn' parodies Victorian society

Jocelyn, by John Galsworthy. Afterword by Catherine Dupré. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 178 pp. \$6.95. London: Sidgwick and Jackson, £3.95.

By Eve Ottanberg

Like many first novels, John Galsworthy's long suppressed "Jocelyn" will mainly interest admirers of his later work. This novel gives the earliest glimpse of several of Galsworthy's

Book review

central concerns, for example the relation between marriage and property. But "Jocelyn" also shows that from the beginning Galsworthy wrote rhetorically, often propounding "messages" at the expense of his novelistic art.

Set on the French Riviera in the early part of this century, "Jocelyn" sketches a disintegrating marriage, an illicit love affair, and a resulting crime. Everyone in this novel is jaded. Even the resort locale smothered in the scene in a haze of indifference. But because "Jocelyn" does not delve into its characters' malaise, it remains only a study, far from the complexity of Galsworthy's later work. This sketchiness limits the author as well as the characters. For though Galsworthy tries to portray these people favorably, they nonetheless remain rich, idle travelers whose thwarted impulses have become the focus of their lives.

Like its more illustrious and television-serIALIZED descendant, the "Forsyte Saga," "Jocelyn" attacks Victorian society and parodies its powerful mouthpieces, public opinion. Pitting emotion against conventional morality, "Jocelyn" tries to champion emotion. "Jocelyn" thus presents the early stage of Galsworthy's preoccupation with uncontrollable passions, love, and grief.

Not surprisingly, these volcanic emotions obscure more delicate questions, for example, guilt. In "Jocelyn" crimes are committed and dismissed unexamined. This overemphasis on treatment of crime reveals what the novel is so sophisticated, complicated, sprawling "Forsyte Saga" only hinted - that Galsworthy builds his characters and their actions from general ideas, not particulars. Galsworthy frequently tells the reader what to think about a character, rather than demonstrating his opinion in action. The characters then seem like paper figures whose purpose is to represent ideas.

But the novel's approach in "Jocelyn" is more care to his characters than they deserve, which may partially account for Galsworthy's suppression of this novel.

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science



International Crane Foundation
The Siberian crane: a cry for help

Jets rush in to save Siberian cranes

By John D. Moorhead
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The cranes are flying — and so are their eggs. In an intricate strategy to save the Siberian cranes from possible extinction, four Siberian crane eggs were recently airlifted some 10,000 miles — from the tundra of Soviet Siberia to Madison, Wis., where two have just hatched.

The eggs were sent to Madison because the United States, specifically the International Crane Foundation (ICF), has considerable experience raising cranes from eggs. Getting the eggs to Madison took a jet airliner and piles of paperwork, representing cooperation between the Soviet Union and the U.S. State Department.

Here is how it is supposed to work, according to Mildred Zentow of the ICF:

The goal is to convince some of the 382 known Siberian cranes to spend the winter in Iran instead of China or India. Iran is protecting wild marsh areas for the cranes and even preparing stretches of sedge for them to feed on.

Farms and industries are encroaching on the vast stretches of marshland in India and China, where Siberian cranes, five feet tall and gleaming white, spend the winter feeding on tasty sedge tubers.

Enter the flying eggs. Scientists hope such eggs will be the beginning of a Siberian crane population that will keep company with another species, the "common crane," in its normal migration between Siberia and Iran.

The four eggs flown to Madison were gathered by Soviet scientists in the Siberian crane's summer habitat, the tundra of the U.S.S.R.'s Yakut region. They were taken to Moscow, where a U.S. courier picked them up and brought them to the United States July 8.

The two eggs that have just hatched produced fuzzy four-inch-high chicks. The other two eggs are not fertile and are being returned to the Soviet Union.

The two chicks will be reared at ICF headquarters in Baraboo, Wis., where the two chicks are male and female — and mate, which will be in four years at the earliest — it is hoped they will produce fertile eggs. These would be taken back to Siberia and slipped into the nests of common cranes, which would be counted on to rear the chicks and teach them to migrate to Iran.

But a lot of things have to work just right if the scheme is to succeed. The Siberian crane eggs cannot be transferred directly to common crane nests because the two birds nest at different latitudes and at different times. So the Siberian crane eggs must be laid under artificial conditions designed to have them produced on a common-crane timetable. That is where ICF comes in.

Just about the only organization specializing in the rearing of cranes, ICF already has two Siberian cranes at Baraboo. The female laid 10 eggs this spring. None of them was fertile. The eggs were laid at just the right time for the common-crane switch, however.

The black holes of outer space

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London

With the running-in period now well advanced, the world's biggest optical telescope, the six-metre reflector at Zelenchukaya in the Caucasus, is starting on its main programme.

High on the list is a search for black holes under the intriguing title, MANIA, an acronym coined from the Russian initials for "multi-channel analysis of nanosecond changes in brightness."

The idea behind this program is detection of the glow which should arise from matter being drawn into a black hole.

According to contemporary theory a black hole is formed when a star more massive than the sun has burnt up all its fuel and collapsed under its own gravitational pressure. So highly compressed does it become that a tiny part weighs millions of tons.

Astronomers refer to such bodies as neutron stars. Eventually, the pressure becomes so great that all that remains is a kind of "cosmic drain" from which no object, light, radio waves, or other radiation can escape.

Some physicists speculate that black holes may be bridges connecting one part of the universe to another. Elsewhere there may be "white holes" through which the energy reappears in a process of cosmic renewal. K. G.

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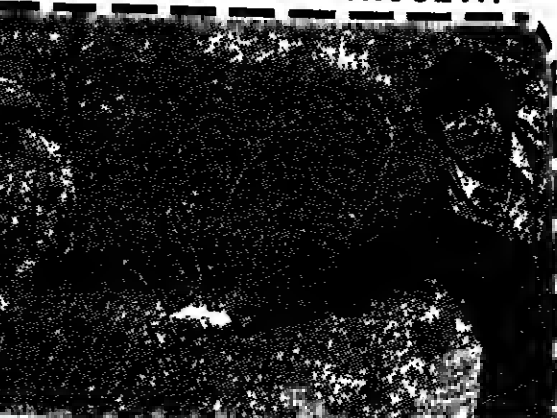
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education

Black leader tells California students Turn radios off and responsibility on

By Brad Knickerbocker
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Modesto, California

This hot, dry, dusty town in the agriculturally rich San Joaquin Valley would seem to have little in common with the Chicago of Jesse Jackson, dynamic black leader who has been urging urban teenagers to turn off their transistor radios and turn on to education.

But Modesto schools have a new program that adds a fourth "R" — responsibility — to the traditional three Rs, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson says it should serve as a model for all communities faced with student apathy, increasing school discipline problems, and declining test scores.

Simply put, Modesto is telling everyone concerned with public education here that personal conduct and academic achievement will improve if standards are set and improvement is expected and encouraged.

A high school graduation plan was begun last fall for incoming freshmen. Students will have to pass required courses in math, English, science, social science, and health, and take a special battery of tests in their junior year, before they can graduate. Within three years, all high school students will come under this plan.

A special "character education" course dealing with citizenship and values will be tried in four of Modesto's 21 elementary schools starting this fall. By placing students in hypothetical situations that offer a choice of action, teachers hope to impart an appreciation for such values as courage, generosity, kindness, truthfulness, and tolerance.

Conduct codes for junior and senior high school students, including students' rights, areas of misconduct, and appropriate disciplinary action, will be adopted later in the year.

Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), the political and economic development organization founded in 1971 by Mr. Jackson, has just held its annual convention in Los Angeles with the theme "Push for Excellence." The focus of the meeting was the group's new "Excel" program for big-city schools.

Modesto is in a rapidly growing metropolitan area of about 100,000, with 25,000 public school students, many of them coming long distances from outlying rural areas. But like many larger cities, Modesto has found itself with increasing school problems. Officials were spending more time on vandalism than on textbooks. Grades were dropping, and two-thirds of the parents, according to a 1976 survey, thought discipline was too lax.

Drawing on his experience as a teacher and administrator, Modesto's assistant school superintendent, Jim Enoch, proposed to school officials, civic leaders, parents, and students a detailed program designed to reverse these troubling trends. Numerous meetings were held and refinements made before a program was agreed upon.

"I feel very good about it," said Samea Roberts, student body president at a Modesto high school and the first student to sit on the local school board. "I think it's very important that ground rules be laid. ... There has to be a goal for today's high school student."

Linda Vollen, who will be a high school senior in Modesto this fall, says it is "a good idea to set a moral guideline for kids to follow."

"We need to spell out our expectations," says Mr. Enoch. "The argument we're making is that there are consensus values that the overwhelming majority in our community would agree on, and we ought to be about the task of teaching them systematically."

When the Rev. Mr. Jackson heard about Modesto's attempt to solve problems that are typical nationwide, he wrote about it in his syndicated column, came here to give a speech this spring, and even tried to hire Mr. Enoch away from his hometown. Although Mr. Enoch will continue to help the Rev. Mr. Jackson carry out his Excel program for urban schools, he says he cannot leave now that his labors are beginning to bear fruit.

He says that he "leaned heavily on John Gardner," the author and former head of Common Cause, who wrote in his



Reverend Jesse Jackson

book "Excellence" that "high performance, particularly where children are concerned, takes place in a framework of expectation."

He is well aware of the current controversy about "moral education" in public schools, and he avoids "code words" like "back to the basics" or "the good old days."

But he insists — and apparently most people here concur — that "if there still aren't some values that we all agree on, then God help us."

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Editorial

La bombe à neutrons

La question de la bombe à neutrons paraît avoir engendré plus d'émotion que d'analyses et de débats publics intelligents. Pour commencer, il est indubitable que la bombe à neutrons, qui est destinée à causer plus de destruction aux hommes qu'aux bâtiments, est moralement détestable. Mais toutes les armes atomiques sont essentiellement répugnantes et le monde s'est livré à leur construction, leur accroissement et leur stockage avec ce qui semble souvent être un manque surprenant d'indignation morale.

Au lieu d'argumenter d'une façon purement émotionnelle, il faut discuter de l'arme du point de vue de sa valeur (ou de son manque de valeur) préventive contre une guerre nucléaire. Ici, toutefois, les opinions sincères diffèrent totalement. Ses partisans soutiennent que les Russes hésiteraient à attaquer l'Europe occidentale s'ils savaient que l'OTAN dispose d'une arme atomique susceptible de tuer les troupes soviétiques sans infliger beaucoup de dommages physiques aux régions peuplées environnantes. Ses adversaires soutiennent, d'autre part, que le fait de disposer d'une arme atomique qualifiée de « bombe propre » inciterait les chefs militaires de

l'OTAN de s'en servir et cela inciterait inévitablement des représailles nucléaires soviétiques.

Le fait est que nul ne sait avec certitude ce qui arriverait. La seule chose qui soit raisonnablement certaine, c'est que l'utilisation de la bombe à neutrons représenterait un avancement majeur dans une guerre conventionnelle. C'est, après tout, une arme nucléaire. Et une fois cette décision prise, il serait presque impossible d'arrêter une escalade graduelle vers un échange de toute la gamme des bombes nucléaires.

Idealement, nous aurions préféré un ajournement de cette question complexe par le Congrès jusqu'à ce que le président Carter en ait fait l'étude et l'analyse. Mais, maintenant que les fonds pour sa construction ont été approuvés (si la Maison Blanche certifie que la bombe présente un intérêt national), le Président a quelques questions importantes à poser exactement comme il l'a fait dans le cas du bombardier B-1.

S'il est vraiment prouvé que cette arme augmenta la défense de l'OTAN sans courir le risque d'une guerre nucléaire totale, cela signifie-t-il qu'il n'est pas nécessaire de renforcer les

forces conventionnelles de l'OTAN ? Le président Carter est tombé d'accord avec les alliés de l'Amérique pour admettre qu'il s'agit là d'un problème commun qui doit être résolu en commun. Mais, si le Congrès approuve les fonds destinés à la bombe à neutrons, est-ce qu'il osera des fonds pour renforcer le contingent des forces américaines en Europe ? La bombe semble ajourner cette question en se tournant vers une solution nucléaire.

Il y a aussi la question cruciale de la non-prolifération des armes atomiques. Si les États-Unis disent qu'il existe maintenant une arme nucléaire « utilisable » qui peut être ajoutée à la défense de l'OTAN, qu'est-ce que cela signifie pour les centaines de nations qui ont signé le traité de non-prolifération des armes atomiques ? Elles ont répudié les armes atomiques parce qu'il s'agit d'une arme apocalyptique qui ne pourrait de toute façon jamais être utilisée dans des conflits régionaux. Est-ce que le développement d'une bombe « à portée limitée » intensifierait la course aux armements nucléaires ?

Il faut encore prendre en considération l'effort fait pour aboutir à la conclusion d'un traité d'ensemble pour la proscription des es-

sais d'explosions atomiques. Si M. Carter décide de donner suite à la bombe à neutrons, cela pourrait inciter l'Union soviétique à entreprendre quelque action compensatoire qui rendrait les négociations relatives à la proscription des essais d'explosions atomiques.

En bref, le Président a une fois encore une décision difficile à prendre. Evidemment il doit être extrêmement vigilant, car il s'agit d'un engin technologique qui (contrairement au bombardier B-1) pourrait rendre la guerre nucléaire plus probable. Si, par des preuves convaincantes, il établissait que la bombe à neutrons pourrait être un meilleur préventif que les armes existantes, c'est une option que le public soutiendrait probablement.

En tout cas M. Carter a établi l'objectif moral juste en demandant « qu'un accord soit conclu entre toutes les nations pour qu'elles s'abstiennent de l'avenir d'utiliser toute arme atomique et pour qu'elles éliminent aussi la possession de toute arme nucléaire ».

A l'heure actuelle cela peut être un objectif chimérique, irréalisable. Mais à moins que l'humanité avance, pas à pas, vers ce but, on ne peut pas dire qu'elle fasse des « progrès » en dépit des bombes à neutrons.

Leitartikel

Die Neutronenbombe

Die Frage der Neutronenbombe hat anscheinend mehr zu einer Erregung der Gemüter als zu einer intelligenten öffentlichen Debatte und Analyse geführt. Es sei hier im voraus gesagt, daß die Neutronenbombe, die mehr Menschen vernichten als Sachschäden anrichten an sich zweifellos aus moralischen Grundsätzen zu verabscheuen ist. Aber alle Atomwaffen sind von Natur aus abstoßend; und die Welt hat sie hergestellt, vergrößert und einen Vorrat angelegt, wobei sie erstaunlicherweise nur selten auf moralische Empörung zu stoßen schienen.

Anstatt sich bei der Diskussion über diese Waffe lediglich von den Gefühlen leiten zu lassen, sollte man vom Standpunkt ihres Wertes (oder ihrer Wertlosigkeit), den sie als Abschreckungsmittel gegen einen Atomkrieg hat, ausgehen. In diesem Punkt jedoch gibt es ehrliche Meinungsverschiedenheiten. Die Befürworter vertreten den Standpunkt, die Russen würden von einem Angriff auf Westeuropa zurückgehalten, wenn sie wüßten, daß die NATO über eine nukleare Waffe verfügt, die die sowjetischen Truppen vernichten könnte, ohne großen materiellen Schaden in den umliegenden bevölkerten Gebieten anzurichten. Andererseits behaupten die Kritiker, daß die Verfügbarkeit einer sogenannten „sauberen“ Nuklearwaffe die NATO-Befehlshaber dazu verlei-

ten würde, sie einzusetzen, was unweigerlich zu nuklearen Vergeltungsmaßnahmen der Sowjets führen würde.

Tatsächlich weiß niemand mit Sicherheit, was geschehen würde. Eins jedoch steht ziemlich fest, nämlich daß der Einsatz der Neutronenbombe einen bedeutenden Schritt in einem konventionellen Krieg darstellen würde. Sie ist eben doch eine Atomwaffe. Und wenn diese Entscheidung einmal getroffen ist, wäre es beinahe unmöglich, eine allmähliche Eskalation bis zu einem mit allen zur Verfügung stehenden Mitteln geführten Atomkrieg zu verhindern.

Idealerweise hätten wir einen Aufschub dieser komplexen Frage im Kongreß bevorzugt, bis Präsident Carter sich eingehend damit befaßt und die Angelegenheit analysiert hat. Aber jetzt, wo die Gelder für die Produktion der Neutronenbombe genehmigt sind (wenn das Weiße Haus bestätigt, daß die Bombe im Interesse des Landes liegt), hat der Präsident einige schwerwiegende Fragen zu stellen, wie er es im Falle des B-1-Bombers getan hat.

Wenn nun tatsächlich festgestellt wird, daß diese Waffe das Verteidigungsvermögen der NATO erhöht, ohne die Gefahr eines ungeschützten Atomkriegs heraufzubeschwören, bedeutet dies, daß die konventionellen Streit-

kräfte der NATO nicht gestärkt zu werden brauchen? Präsident Carter ist sich mit den Verbündeten Amerikas einig, daß dies ein gemeinsames Problem ist, das gemeinsam gelöst werden muß. Würde aber der Kongreß, wenn er Gelder für die Neutronenbombe genehmigt, auch die Mittel für einen Ausbau der amerikanischen Streitkräfte in Europa gewährleisten? Die Bombe scheint diese Frage zu umgehen, indem man sich einer nuklearen Lösung zuwendet.

Es besteht außerdem die schwierige Frage der Nichtweitergabe von Atomwaffen. Wenn die Vereinigten Staaten sagen, es gebe nun eine „brauchbare“ Nuklearwaffe, die der NATO zur Verteidigung gegeben werden kann, was bedeutet dies für die hundert Länder, die den Vertrag über die Nichtweitergabe von Atomwaffen unterzeichnet haben? Sie versprechen, auf Nuklearwaffen zu verzichten, da dies Waffen seien, die die Welt zerstören würden und ohnehin niemals in regionalen Konflikten eingesetzt werden könnten. Würde die Entwicklung einer „Mittelstreckenbombe“ das Drängen auf nukleare Waffenarsenale verstärken?

Ein weiterer Punkt, der beachtet werden sollte, ist das Bemühen, ein umfassendes vertragliches Verbot der Atomwaffenversuche zu

erzielen. Wenn Carter sich entschließt, den Weg der Neutronenbombe einzuschlagen, könnte dies die Sowjetunion zu einem Gegenzug anregen, der die Verhandlungen über die Einstellung der Atomwaffenversuche in die Länge ziehen würde.

Kurz, der Präsident steht wieder einmal vor einer schwierigen Entscheidung. Natürlich muß er äußerst vorsichtig sein, denn er hat es mit einem Teil der Technologie zu tun, der (nicht wie der B-1-Bomber) einen Atomkrieg zu einer größeren Wahrscheinlichkeit machen könnte. Wenn er überzeugende Beweise dafür liefert, daß die Neutronenbombe mehr als die existierenden Kampfmittel zur Abschreckung dienen würde, würde die Bevölkerung zweifellos die Wahl unterstützen.

Auf jeden Fall hat Carter das richtige moralische Ziel gesetzt, als er zu einem Vertrag aufrief, „in dem alle Länder sich verpflichten, in Zukunft den Gebrauch aller Atomwaffen einzustellen und ferner den Besitz aller Nuklearwaffen aufzugeben“.

Dies mag gegenwärtig ein verstiegenes, unrealistisches Ziel sein. Doch nur, wenn die Menschheit sich Schritt für Schritt diesem Ziel nähert, kann man sagen, daß sie „Fortschritte“ macht – trotz der Neutronenbomben.

Editorial

The neutron bomb

The neutron bomb issue seems to have generated more emotion than intelligent public debate and analysis. To begin with, there is no question the neutron bomb, which is designed to wreak more destruction on people than property, is morally abhorrent. But all atomic weapons are inherently repugnant and the world has been building, enlarging, and stockpiling them, with what often seems an astonishing lack of moral outrage.

Rather than make emotional argument, the weapon has to be debated from the standpoint of its value (or lack of it) as a deterrent to nuclear war. Here, however, there is honest difference of opinion. Proponents argue the Russians would be inhibited from aggression in Western Europe knowing that NATO had a nuclear weapon that could kill Soviet troops with little physical damage to surrounding population areas. Critics, on the other hand, maintain that the availability of a so-called „clean“ nuclear weapon would tempt NATO command-

ers to use it and this would inevitably invite Soviet nuclear retaliation.

The fact is, no one knows for sure what would happen. The only reasonably certain thing is that use of the neutron bomb would represent a major step in a conventional war. It is, after all, a nuclear weapon. And once this decision has been made, it would be almost impossible to stop a gradual escalation toward a full-scale nuclear exchange.

Ideally, we would have preferred a deferral of this complex issue in Congress until President Carter had made his study and analysis of it. But now that the funds for its production are approved (if the White House certifies the bomb is in the national interest), the President has some weighty questions to ask just as he did in the case of the B-1 bomber.

It indeed is found that this weapon increases the defense of NATO without the risk of all-out nuclear war, does this mean there is no need to strengthen NATO's conventional

forces? President Carter has agreed with the allies of America that this is a common problem that needs to be solved in a common way. But, if Congress approves funds for the neutron bomb, would it also fund a buildup of American forces in Europe? The bomb seems to put off this question by turning to a nuclear solution.

There is also the crucial issue of nuclear nonproliferation. If the United States says there is now a „usable“ nuclear weapon that can be added to NATO's defense, what does this say to the hundreds of nations that signed the nonproliferation treaty? They forego nuclear arms on grounds they were a doomsday weapon that could never be used anyway in regional conflicts. Would deployment of a „limited range“ bomb intensify the drive for nuclear arsenals?

Still, another consideration is the effort to achieve a comprehensive test-ban treaty. If Mr. Carter decides to pursue the neutron

bomb, this could spur the Soviet Union to some compensatory move that would slow the test-ban negotiations.

In short, the President once again has a difficult decision to make. Obviously he needs to be extremely careful for he is dealing with a piece of technology which (unlike the B-1 bomber) could make nuclear war more likely. If he comes up with convincing evidence that the neutron bomb would serve as more of a deterrent than existing weapons, it is an option the public would no doubt support.

In any case, Mr. Carter has set the right moral objective in calling for „an agreement among all nations in the future to forgo use of all atomic weapons and also to eliminate the possession of all nuclear weapons.“

That may be a visionary, unrealistic goal at present. But unless mankind moves, step by step, toward that goal it cannot be said to be making „progress“ – neutron bombs notwith-

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans le pays The Home Forum
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Perception spirituelle

La Bible déclare « que Dieu est lumière, et qu'il n'y a point en lui de ténèbres ». Elle se réfère également à la lumière comme à ce qui « venant dans le monde, éclaire tout homme ».

Tout homme ? La Science Chrétienne, qui est en accord avec la Bible, révèle avec compassion que, en dépit du sexe, de la race, de la couleur ou de la foi, il est en fait possible à chacun de comprendre et de démontrer la nature véritable de Dieu et de son expression, l'homme. Malgré les circonstances dans lesquelles nous nous trouvons, chacun de nous possède en lui-même la possibilité de gagner, pas à pas, la perception qui pénètre les vérités spirituelles de l'Éternel.

Mary Baker Eddy, Déneuvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Dans la Science divine, où les prières sont mentales, nous pouvons nous prévaloir de Dieu comme étant „un secours toujours présent“ dans les détresses. L'Amour est impartial et universel dans son adaptation et dans ses dispositions. »

La Science Chrétienne explique que Dieu est l'Amour divin infini et souligne le fait que l'homme est le reflet spirituel de Dieu. Chacun est par conséquent un avec Dieu, l'Esprit divin, de façon permanente et inséparable. A mesure que nous apprenons à exprimer plus complètement les qualités spirituelles d'amour et de compréhension, nous obtenons la paix, la santé, l'harmonie.

Même un aperçu de ces vérités nous donne une certitude croissante que la vision maté-

rielle de l'existence est une illusion. Il nous aide à voir que le sens mortel voudrait nous induire à croire que nous sommes des mortels non éclairés, tolérant avec résignation une existence totalement physique. Sous l'influence de ce sens erroné, nombreux sont ceux qui croient que la perception spirituelle est irrationnelle, inutile et même un obstacle. Certains peuvent la considérer comme étant uniquement une solution imaginaire pour faire face au matérialisme ou un caprice de l'entendement humain et quelque chose à éviter.

Le fait est que chacun possède déjà la capacité naturelle de développer la perception spirituelle ; naturelle parce que notre identité véritable – l'homme – est en ressemblance de l'Esprit – est entièrement spirituelle.

Il n'est pas nécessaire que nous soyons raisonnés si parfois nous nous sentons peu enclins à développer la perception. La pensée humaine orientée vers la matière résiste à la

spiritualité. Heureusement, la capacité d'acquiescer la perception ne dépend pas de ce prétendu entendement humain. La perception spirituelle est essentiellement une qualité de Dieu, l'Entendement infini unique. Et l'homme reflète cet Entendement. Ce qui apparaît en tant que perception individuelle est en fait le reflet de la compréhension de l'Entendement mis en lumière dans la conscience humaine.

Au sens humain, la vie et les œuvres de Christ Jésus paraissent radicalement opposées à un style de vie orienté vers la matière. Son point de vue et son raisonnement étaient basés sur la perception spirituelle plutôt que sur le sens extérieur des choses. Il enseigna de façon saine l'importance qu'il y a à développer la capacité de voir au-delà des sens physiques et de percevoir la dimension spirituelle qui apporte l'ordre et l'harmonie dans notre vie.

La capacité de développer la perception

spirituelle n'implique pas de procédé compliqué. Elle exige une discipline intérieure, un refus d'accepter les fausses évidences du sens matériel et la détermination d'exprimer consciemment et de façon persistente les qualités-Christ de patience, de longanimité, de sagesse et d'amour désintéressé. La paix et la joie que donne la perception spirituelle est pour tous.

1 Jean 1:5; 1 Jean 1:9; Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 12

*Christian Science (Christenwissenschaft)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec la table anglaise en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Bibles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Geistige Einsicht

„Gott ist Licht und in ihm ist keine Finsternis“, verkündet die Bibel. Und sie sagt auch von diesem Licht, daß es „alle Menschen erleuchtet, die in diese Welt kommen“.

Einigen jeden? In Übereinstimmung mit der Bibel zeigt uns die Christliche Wissenschaft, voll Erbsenen, daß tatsächlich jeder einzelne von uns – unabhängig von Geschlecht, Rasse, Hautfarbe oder Glaubensbekenntnis – das wahre Wesen Gottes und Seines Ausdrucks, des Menschen, verstehen und bewahren kann. Jeder von uns hat, ungeachtet seiner Lebenslage, von Natur aus die Fähigkeit, Schritt für Schritt eine tiefe Einsicht in die geistigen Wahrheiten des Seins zu gewinnen.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „In der göttlichen Wissenschaft, in der Gebote mental sind, können alle Gott als eine gegenwärtige „Hilfe in den großen Nöten“ für sich in Anspruch nehmen. Liebe ist unparteilich und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß Gott unendliche, göttliche Liebe ist, und hebt die Tatsache hervor, daß der Mensch die geistige Widerspiegelung Gottes ist. Jeder einzelne ist deshalb ewiglich und untrennbar mit Gott, dem göttlichen Geist, verbunden. Wenn wir lernen, wie wir die geistigen Eigenschaften der Liebe und des Verständnisses vollständig zum Ausdruck bringen können, gewinnen wir Frieden, Gesundheit, Harmonie.

Schon ein Schimmer von diesen Wahrhei-

ten bringt uns die zunehmende Gewißheit, daß die materielle Auffassung des Daseins eine Illusion ist. Er hilft uns zu erkennen, daß der sterbliche Sinn uns zu der Annahme verleitet, wir seien unaufgeklärte Sterbliche, die sich damit abgefunden haben, ein ganz und gar physisches Dasein erdulden zu müssen. Von diesem falschen Sinn befreit, glauben viele, daß geistige Einsicht vernunftwidrig, unnützig, ja sogar hinderlich sei. Einige Menschen mögen sie lediglich als eine nutzlose Alternative zum Materialismus betrachten oder als eine Verschrobtheit des menschlichen Gemüts und als etwas, was vermieden werden sollte.

Tatsache ist, daß jeder bereits von Natur aus die Fähigkeit hat, geistige Einsicht zu entwickeln. Diese Fähigkeit ist deshalb etwas Natürliches, weil unser wirkliches Selbst – der Mensch als das Ebenbild des Geistes – völlig geistig ist.

Wir brauchen nicht beunruhigt zu sein, wenn wir bisweilen an der Entwicklung unserer Einsicht nicht interessiert sind. Das materiell eingestellte menschliche Denken widerspricht sich der Geistigkeit. Glücklicherweise hängt das Vermögen, Einsicht zu erlangen, nicht von diesem menschlichen sogenannten Gemüt ab. Geistige Wahrnehmung ist im Grunde eine Eigenschaft Gottes, des einen unendlichen Geistes. Und der Mensch spiegelt dieses Gemüt wider. Was wir als individuelle Einsicht wahrnehmen, ist in Wirklichkeit die Widerspiegelung des Verständnisses des Gemüts, des im menschlichen Bewußtsein zum Ausdruck kommt.

Menschlich gesehen, sehen das Leben und Wirken Christi Jesu in drastischem Widerspruch zu einer materiellen Lebenseinstellung zu stehen. Seine Anschauung und seine Beweisaufführung beruhten auf geistiger Erkenntnis anstatt auf dem äußerlichen Sinn der Dinge. Jesus wies beständig darauf hin, wie wichtig es ist, die Fähigkeit zu entwickeln, über die physischen Sinne hinauszuschauen und die geistige Dimension zu verstehen, die Ordnung und Harmonie in unser Leben bringt.

Die Entwicklung geistiger Einsicht schließt keinen komplizierten Prozeß ein. Sie verlangt jedoch eine innere Disziplin, ein Schweigern, das falsche Zeugnis des materiellen Sinnes zu akzeptieren, und die Entschlossenheit, bewußt und beständig christusähnliche Eigenschaften wie Geduld, Nachsicht, Weisheit und selbstlose Liebe zum Ausdruck zu bringen. Jeder kann den Frieden und die Freude geistiger Einsicht erfahren.

1. Johannes 1:5 (n. der engl. Bibel); Johannes 1:9; „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“, S. 12.

*Christian Science (Christenwissenschaft)

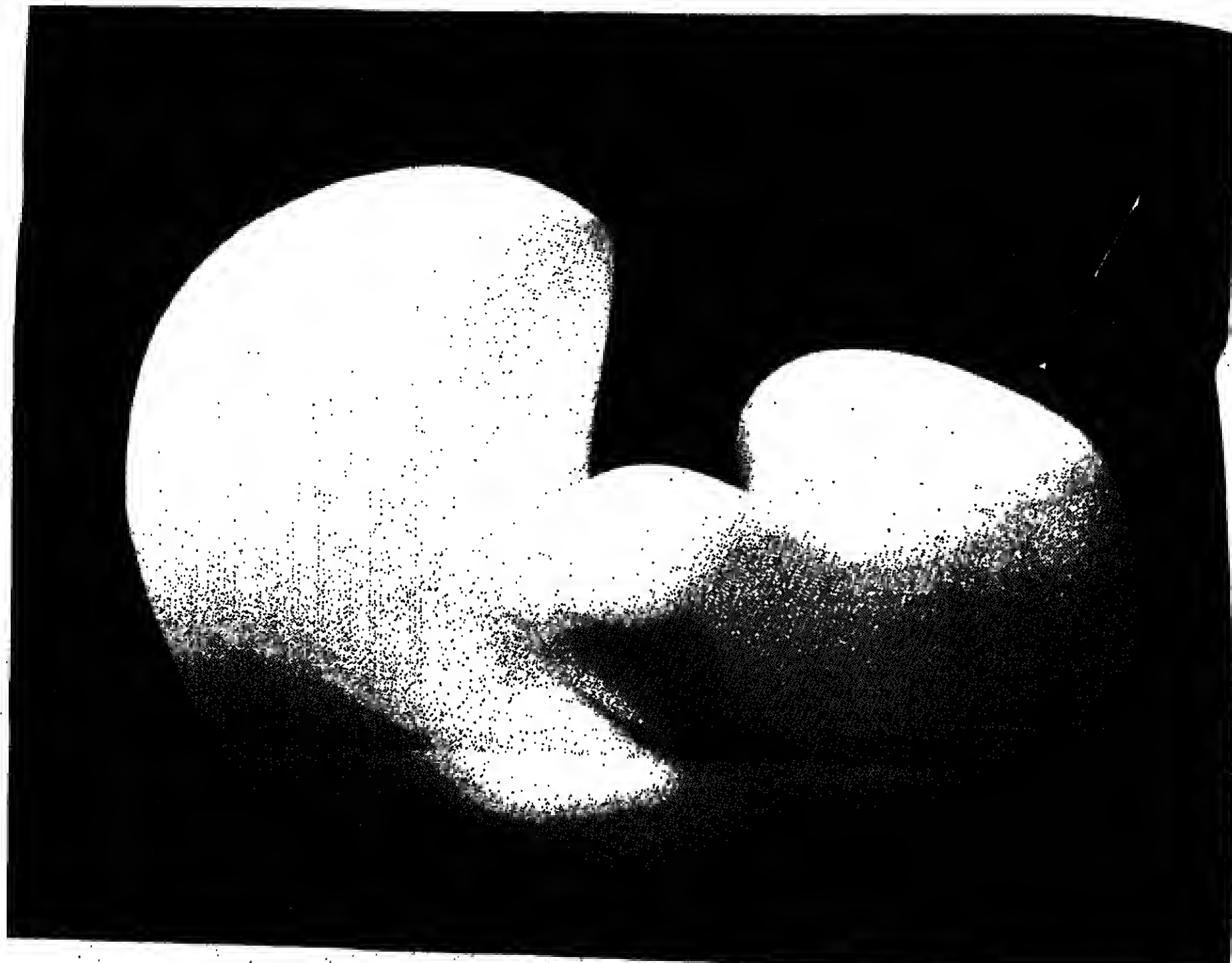
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesezimmern der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache stellt auf Anfrage der Verlag The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Boy and bird face to face in Strasbourg, France

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer



Courtesy of the Collection of The Museum of Modern Art, New York

'Human Concretion' 1935: Cast stone sculpture by Jean Arp

The stillness of Jean Arp

Unlike many sculptors of the struggling, carving, molding kind, Jean Arp made works which don't look as though they are an act of will. They are more an act of recognition, an arrived-awareness of something pre-existent. In common with the surrealists (a movement of which he was a gentle part) he allowed the subconscious to suggest forms—but what this woke in him was a humorously introverted innocence and not a nightmare.

The names he gave to his sculpture and reliefs were attached only when the works were complete, but their sparseness hints at this post-sculptor's motivation: "Pre-Adamic Fruit"; "80cm"; "Owl's Drama"; "Birdlike Cloud"; "Star Seed." Most of his sculptures would surely have been quite at home in the Garden of Eden. Max Ernst said that Arp's language "takes us back to a lost paradise, to cosmic secrets."

In attempting to follow the processes of nature rather than imitate its appearance, his works can be seen as growing forms, images of creativity itself. They are innocuous. They are "neutral": the result of a selective intuition which amounts to a marvelous bal-

ance of heart and head, anti-reason but never pro-chaos. Their mystery is the mystery of before-birth, of nakedness, of embryo, of eggs and seeds and buds. His humor keeps all this unspoiled idealism from becoming precious or pretentious: in the 1920s ties and shirts, knives, forks, ovals and moustaches danced around in his reliefs with a cheerful inconsequence, "arranged" in his words "according to the laws of chance." The laws of chance? How?

Waking at night

Waking at night, for a moment not knowing the time or the place, touching only the nebulous fringes of consciousness, from sleep's cocoon emerging with a sense of languid puzzlement and spacious peace we float in space. All memory, old geology, clicks the lock; identity asserts itself and eyes turn with a deep reluctance to the clock.

R. H. Grenville

Really it is the element of allowing rather than predetermining that makes this non-sense seem sensible in Arp's hands. There is a kind of humble anonymity evident (reminiscent sometimes of Brancusi, or Elidmo carvings, though Rodin is also somewhere inside wanting to get out.) His apparent carelessness is like the floating of clouds, pure design, pure fortuity. Carola Gledion-Welcher puts it this way: "What he wished to express

in visual form is the law uniting the natural processes. And he sets out to show that the same law orders the fundamental process of artistic creation."

Specifically his sculpture is biomorphic, it amalgamates various bodily formations to arrive at a novel sculptural complexity. Wholeness always overrides particularity. The solid form, and the stone, concrete, bronze of the actual sculpture, are overtaken by their living, breathing, moving materiality. Light and shadow, in all their spheric modulations, seem to be their space. It is not surprising that Seurat's soft, unifying drawings of the human body attracted Arp when he first went to Paris as a young man.

Herbert Reed, discussing another sculpture by Arp, put down words which perfectly apply to "Human Concretion" of 1935: "It seems to beat with an inner life, and at the same time to rest in eternal stillness." — J. S.

Christopher Andrew

The Monitor's religious article

Spiritual insight

The landscape within

We visited Mendon to see Jean Arp and though, to our disappointment, he was not there, his wife, Sophie Tauber-Arp, showed us his studio. It was very quiet in the room so that one was aware of the movement in the forms. All the sculptures appeared to be in plaster, dead white, except for some early reliefs in wood painted white with sharp accents of black, and the next day, as we travelled on the train to Avignon, I thought about the poetic idea in Arp's sculptures. I had never had any first-hand knowledge of the Dadaist movement, so that seeing his work for the first time freed me of many inhibitions and this helped me to see the figure in landscape with new eyes. I stood in the corridor almost all the way looking out on the superb Rhone valley and thinking of the way Arp had fused landscape with the human form in so extraordinary a manner. Perhaps in freeing himself from material demands his idea transcended all possible limitations. I began to imagine the earth rising and becoming human. I speculated as to how I was to find my own identification, as a human being and a sculptor, with the landscape around me.

Barbara Hepworth

From Barbara Hepworth, *A Pictorial Autobiography*, New York: Praeger, ©1970.



'Orient Shadow' 1961: Marble sculpture by Jean Arp

"God is light, and in him is no darkness at all," the Bible declares. And it also refers to this light as that "which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

Everyone? Christian Science, consistent with the Bible, compassionately reveals that regardless of sex, race, color, or creed, the ability to comprehend and to demonstrate the true nature of God and His expression, man, is indeed possible for every individual. Regardless of our circumstances, each of us has a built-in potential for gaining, step by step, a penetrating insight into the spiritual verities of being.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "In divine Science, where prayers are mental, oft may avail themselves of God as 'a very present help in trouble.' Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."

Christian Science explains that God is infinite, divine Love and emphasizes the fact that man is God's spiritual reflection. Every individual is therefore permanently and inseparably at one with God, divine Spirit. As we learn how to express more fully the spiritual qualities of love and understanding, we gain peace, health, harmony.

Even a glimpse of these truths brings us a growing certainty that the material view of existence is so illusory. It helps us see that mortal sense would delude us into believing that we are unenlightened mortals, resignedly tolerating a totally physical existence. Under the influence of this false sense, many believe that spiritual insight is irrational, unnecessary, even a hindrance. Some may regard it as merely an imagined alternative to materialism, or as a quirk of the human mind and something to be avoided.

The fact is that everyone already has a natural potential for developing spiritual insight. Natural because our real selfhood — men in Spirit's likeness — is wholly spiritual.

We need not be dismayed if we sometimes feel disinclined to develop insight. Materially oriented human thought resists spirituality. Fortunately the capacity for gaining insight is not dependent upon this human so-called mind. Spiritual perception is basically a quality of God, the one infinite Mind. And men reflect this Mind. What appears as individual insight is actually the reflection of Mind's understanding brought to light in human consciousness.

To human sense, Christ Jesus' life end

A matter of hours

You stood in my doorway,
prettier than I had expected,
but resembling no one.
I had wanted to exclaim,
"You are like your father"
or "your grandmother"
for it was she, while still a girl,
who often said when playfully provoked,
"I'll tell my grandmother on you."
No, not a single feature spoke her name.

Two hours later,
as you rose to leave,
I knew as I know now,
that you are strong of heart
and firm of vision,
sending humor as a balance-wheel.
You are alike,
your grandmother and you.

Catherine Hayden Jacobs

works seemed radically in opposition to a matter-oriented way of life. His viewpoint and reasoning were based on spiritual insight rather than on the outward sense of things. He consistently taught the importance of developing the capacity to look beyond the physical senses and to grasp the spiritual dimension that brings order and harmony into our lives.

The ability to develop spiritual insight involves no complicated process. It requires an inner discipline, a refusal to accept the false evidences of material sense, and a determination to consciously and persistently express Christlike qualities of patience, forbearance, wisdom, and unselfish love. The peace and joy of spiritual insight are for all.

*1 John 1:5; **John 1:9; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 12-13.

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OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Détente is being rewritten

It is difficult to talk clearly about détente because in its heyday it meant different things to different people. It would be possible today to argue that détente in its truest sense is just as valid today as ever. This would apply if détente is understood to have meant nothing more than a mutual attempt by Moscow and Washington to avoid a nuclear war.

Most people back in the Nixon-Ford-Kissinger era thought of détente as meaning something more than mere avoidance of nuclear war. It took on a mystique of its own. It had its fervent disciples, just as did the "cold war." Some of its best friends are still passionate "cold warriors" who yearn for the good old days (to them) when John Foster Dulles preached "brinkmanship" (but seldom practiced it) and there was talk of "rolling back the iron curtain."

Similarly there are disciples of détente today who feel unhappy about the new coldness which has frosted the Soviet-American relationship and made the leadership in Moscow uneasy and unhappy. To these the good old days were at the height of the Kissinger era in American diplomacy. The Soviet-American relationship was then the focus of policy-

making both in Washington and in Moscow.

In those days the shimmering goal of détente was to be a Soviet-American partnership which would preside over the world and keep the peace for all. There were people in both Washington and Moscow who nourished that dream. And there were people in Western Europe and Japan, and China, who were deeply worried by the trend in that direction.

President Carter has torpedoed that dream of a Soviet-American condominium over the world just as decisively as Dr. Kissinger torpedoed the "cold war." Both were phases in history which are finished. There is no reason to think that the world will return to the kind of condition which bred the Hungarian rising, the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban missile crisis. Nor is it likely to return to the condition which led to dreams of a Soviet-American partnership running the world.

Just as the cold war was too dangerous in a nuclear world, détente was too unrealistic in a pluralistic world made up of many nations with strong feelings about running their own affairs.

But if there is not to be either a return to the "cold war" or to "détente" in its sentimental form what does lie ahead?

President Carter laid the groundwork clearly, and accurately, when he said of the Soviet-American relationship in his latest foreign policy speech that "the basis for complete mutual trust does not yet exist."

He might have added that there is no reason to think that it will exist for a very long time. It is not likely to exist because the United States and the Soviet Union are two totally different communities. They have different customs of government, dating back to earliest times. They are different people. They have different philosophies.

But the two do have mutual interests. The main such interest is in avoidance of nuclear war. A corollary is a mutual interest in stabilizing the world and its frontiers so that mutual suspicion will not be generated by one or the other getting control of too much of the earth's surface for the safety and well-being of others.

Historically, the relationship between Washington and Moscow has always been at arm's length. The Russia of the Czar was no more considerate of human rights than the Soviet Union of the commissars. But historically each has been useful to the other in curbing and restraining other would-be conquerors from

reaching excessive size. Both the Kaiser and Hitler were stopped by the combination of Russian and American power.

The relationship will not in the future be sentimental. That phase is finished. It will probably be at arm's length. There is little reason for it to be more intimate. But it can be mutually useful provided, to quote Mr. Carter, it is "anchored on each side in enlightened self-interest."

Many Americans thought that Moscow was getting the lion's share of advantages from the old détente. Mr. Carter has stiffened the American position on almost everything involved in current negotiations. Probably, the main difference between the Kissinger and Carter era is that if Moscow really wants access to American technology and credit it will have to pay a higher price. This will come in three parts: restraint in nuclear weapons, restraint in power politics, and more exit visas for Soviet dissidents.

It does not mean going back to the "cold war." But it probably does mean that Moscow can no longer expect Washington to be of much help in Moscow's own economic problems.

Mr. Begin and the Arabs

By William J. Porter

Before Mr. Begin came to power in Israel there had been no meaningful contacts between him and these handling Middle Eastern affairs in the U.S. State Department. Of course, the department knew of him as the leader of the right-wing opposition for 30 years. But decades of dealing with Mr. Ben-Gurion, Mr. Meir, and Mr. Rabin had made it seem unnecessary — not to say undesirable — to have much truck with him. In fact, when Begin's day dawned a former Assistant Secretary of State actually rushed to Israel to meet the new leader. Like the others, he had negotiated a basic rule of diplomacy: Stay in with the outs.

Well, no doubt a few of them now are better acquainted with Mr. Begin because, like Mr. Deans, he came to town and told them a few things.

In 1948-49, when Mr. Begin was helping create the State of Israel, he was underground because of problems with the British, who had put a price on his head. I recall being invited to meet with him, but Washington felt that it would be unwise for a political officer of the Consulate in Jerusalem to do that, for reasons of political expediency. (Oddly enough, 30 years later in Saudi Arabia, expediency switched sides: Washington sent out instructions that I was to have no contact with Mr.

Begin's current enemy, Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization.)

In Jerusalem during those years, many of Mr. Begin's friends were available, however, and were quite helpful in providing advice about keeping Americans out of the wrong places at the right time. We often discussed Mr. Begin during our conversations at the Eden Hotel, where they assured me that he was "a very quiet, very determined guy."

When Mr. Begin emerged as the Prime Minister-apparent of Israel, the Carter administration was dismayed. He would inherit the vast United States cornucopia of benefits which had been devised by the administration to keep the Israeli socialists, who always won elections, amenable during the Carter push for a Middle East settlement. Mr. Begin, the administration heard, had the reputation of being a hard-liner and this was confirmed by his first post-election utterances: no Arab state on the West Bank; no PLO representation at a peace conference; all of Jerusalem to remain forever more under Israeli sovereignty; more settlements on the West Bank; etc.

Mr. Carter and the State Department could hardly believe their ears. Nevertheless they gamely faced up to the need to get to know Mr. B, who sent word that he would bring a

plan to Washington. Mr. Begin's overview not unexpectedly turned out to be a design to split the Arab front by offering President Sadat and Assad parts of the Sinai and the Golan Heights while excluding Palestinian aspects of the problem — notably those which Mr. Carter had cited publicly.

The U.S. President, for public relations purposes, I think, felt it best to describe Mr. Begin's ideas as "forward-looking." He also expressed the view that the groundwork had now been laid to permit a Geneva conference to take place this year. The administration strategists met at once and decided that Secretary of State Vance should return to the Middle East within a very short time — considerably earlier than planned. He would urge the Arabs to remain calm and to come to Geneva regardless of the Israeli posture. It wasn't much, but it would help cope with the media.

Now, as a matter of fact, the Arabs were not as disappointed as the Americans by the Israeli Prime Minister's attitude. They expected nothing more promising, being less naive about such matters than the Americans. They agree with Middle East watchers who believe that Mr. Begin's cheerful view of conference prospects was merely a sop to the administration, and that the Israeli tactics are designed to

drag out the conference preliminaries in order to prevent forward motion this year. Next year, Arab thinking continues, will be a congressional election year, and U.S. legislators will be much more preoccupied with getting reelected than getting Arabs and Israelis to Geneva.

But the Arab state of mind at present reflects something more purposeful than cynicism. When the Arab leaders conferred with Crown Prince Feisal of Saudi Arabia after his return from Washington they concluded they could not expect the Americans to bring about a Middle East settlement. They agreed that Carter had said more, and perhaps had committed himself to a greater degree to a reasonable settlement, than any of his predecessors. But they felt it was unlikely that he could bring the leadership of his own party in the Congress along with him. They reasoned that they must therefore be careful about building up their peoples' hopes for a peaceful solution and that the time had come to begin careful, methodical preparation for the worst.

Their preparation and planning are proceeding. Mr. Porter, retired after 40 years of U.S. diplomatic service, was most recently Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Readers write

On 'Brezhnev's Constitution'

Your editorial entitled "Brezhnev's Constitution" (June 13) says that "it is meaningless to compare the Soviet Constitution to the constitution of any Western democracy," because "the two are founded on totally different concepts of the relationship between the individual and the state."

Nevertheless your editorial writer could not refrain from making some comparisons, only confirming his own conclusion that it is meaningless to compare. Especially when comparing is done by a biased person.

Thus, the writer has to admit that "the right to housing, work, medical care and protection against crimes are spelled out in more detail" in the draft of the new constitution of the U.S.S.R. But then there he describes this as "a few gestures for Soviet citizens." This scornful attitude can only indicate that the writer belongs neither to millions of American unemployed, nor to slum dwellers in the numerous black ghettos, nor to those American citizens who cannot afford to consult a doctor because it is too expensive, or go out in the evening for fear of being robbed and even killed. The Americans, as I discovered while living in the U.S.A., would appreciate such rights very much and, it seems to me, would

give a lot to have "a few gestures" of this kind made for them.

But the needs of the majority of the population, whether in the United States or the Soviet Union, apparently little worry the editorial writer. He seems to be more concerned by the fact that the draft constitution gives "little cheer for the small band of intrepid dissidents fighting for greater freedom." If it can be of any comfort for the writer, I agree with him: indeed, the draft of the new constitution of the U.S.S.R. does not pursue the aim of "cheer" to a handful of renegades called "the West's 'fighters for freedom'."

The point is that the rights and freedoms proclaimed by the Soviet Constitution are rights and freedoms for the majority of the population in the country, for the people, not for the handful of writers who are so concerned about Moscow.

Vyegany Rudkovsky [Editor's note: Mr. Rudkovsky works for the Soviet press agency Novosti and was formerly assigned to the Information Department of the Soviet Embassy in Washington.] "Frank talk to Israel!"

I cannot believe that the Monitor can be so naive as to think that Israel would withdraw

from occupied Arab land only to please Mr. Carter and the U.S. Government. Nor do I believe that Mr. Carter is actually trying to secure such a withdrawal, when he has just agreed to sell Israel \$1.15 billion in tanks, missiles, and anti-tank missiles.

Nor do I believe that "true peace" is all that Israel seeks and/or "rightly demands." Israel seeks control over all the land of "ancient Israel" and will do anything in its power to achieve that aim. It is unfortunate that the Monitor and the U.S. Government never realized that fact before.

In your editorial "Sweet talk to Israel," which was incorrectly labeled as "Frank talk to Israel" (July 4), you claim that the U.S. is "making clear to the Arab states that, while sovereignty over their lands would be restored to them, they would not be allowed to militarily renege (them)." For the sake of being evasive, the U.S. Government also making it clear to Israel that Israel will also be expected to demilitarize areas along the Arab frontier.

Why is it that every time some kind of a settlement has to be imposed upon the Middle East, the Arabs, and specially the Palestinians, are forced to make all the concessions?

— Edmund K. Kheuri

Correction by Mr. Cousins

In my article, published in the Monitor July 20, I wrote about the Voice of America report on the PLO's demand that Israel not take place in the Middle East.

After we received the letter, VOA made it appear that a cold-war atmosphere had returned to the talks. This was incorrect. On the whole, the meetings were both pleasant and productive.

I have now seen the transcript of the VOA broadcast. The actual text I am pleased to say, did not support the impression given us at the time. In fairness to the Voice, I am pleased to make this clear.

A second mistake: A careless error in retype put Jerusalem on the Black Sea instead of the Baltic.

Norman Cousins

We invite readers' letters for this column. Of course we cannot answer every one, and some are condensed before publication, but thoughtful comments are welcome.

Letters should be addressed to: The Christian Science Monitor, International Edition, One Norwidge Street, Boston, MA 02115.

COMMENTARY

Labor unions in the United States and Europe

By Joseph G. Harrison

Through some sheer good fortune the United States seems to have ended up with a labor movement which is neither too strong nor too weak. It is not so strong that it can force its own interests beyond what the general public will agree to. Nor is it so weak that it cannot have strong influence in bringing greater economic justice in large segments of American workers.

This neither-too-much nor too-little influence is an important factor in the relatively peaceful labor scene in the United States compared with conditions in a number of other lands. It is also a vital part of America's continuing economic progress.

Viewed from the western rim of the Atlantic there are, in the Old World, a number of nations in which the trade union movement has grown so strong as to produce harmful results. A foremost example is Great Britain. There the trade union movement gives many the impression of having grown so powerful as to constitute an almost separate government, in many ways unrecognizable by the elected government. Italian and French labor is looked upon by many Americans as combining great

strength with a kind of irresponsible recklessness. And, indeed, one of the reasons given for the continuing heavy inflow of money into the United States from a number of Western European countries is that businessmen there share this view of local labor's power over economies and politics.

For the first time in modern industrial history European labor has now become costlier than American labor. To cite but a single example, a large West German manufacturer has just stated that it costs between 5 and 7 percent less to operate his new plant in the United States than it does his facilities at home. Much of this edge comes from the different status of organized labor in each area and what it can demand.

Whether the American public's views of European labor are always correct, they nonetheless influence that public's willingness or unwillingness to increase labor's strength in the United States. And many influential Americans are convinced that the relative lack of strength of organized American labor vis-à-vis that in many Western European lands has spared the United States considerable economic loss as

well as politically motivated unrest and disruptions.

Given America's high degrees of industrialization, its huge working force, and the existence of laws specifically designed to aid unionization, many non-Americans are understandably surprised to learn how small a percentage of America's workers are enrolled in unions — hardly 20 percent today as against some 33 percent two decades ago. Furthermore, this reluctance to join unions has been accompanied by a steady drop in the unions' effectiveness in organizing workers, plants, and industries.

In 1948, for example, the unions won almost 80 percent of all unionization elections held by the National Labor Relations Board. In 1976, however, unions won less than 50 percent of all such elections.

On the other hand, during these same 30 years, unions have brought many gains to their members and to non-members who benefited indirectly. In addition, unions have had great influence in the passage of national and local laws on wages, fringe benefits, pensions, insur-

sance, safety, and health regulations which have helped the majority of citizens of all classes.

The American labor experience cannot, of course, be compared accurately with that of any European nation. It is one of a kind. The social, economic, political, and historical background is so utterly different. But as in politics, so in labor, America seems to have a strong bent for the middle of the road. In general, any attempt by labor to becoming overwhelmingly strong fails. But so do the national enemies of organized labor. True, labor leaders claim that their movement is far too weak, while many businessmen assert the exact opposite. But the truth appears to be that labor's strength has reached a fine balance, one which is healthy and beneficial for the nation. And foreign investors, who have been pouring more than three billion dollars yearly into the United States since 1971, seem to agree.

Joseph G. Harrison, a former chief editorial writer for The Christian Science Monitor, spent many years writing from Europe.

Europe is notoriously crowded with them this summer. Tourists and cats. "Four-million unwanted cats" screamed the headline in a London newspaper, putting a number to one part of the problem. As for the other part, nobody standing in the endless queue that is Tourist '77 needed a statistic to tell him. He got one anyway.

Ten million tourists, it seems, visit London annually — more or less wanted. The trouble is, they all manage to be there at the same time — right in the middle of Trafalgar Square, as a matter of fact. Then, by a marvelously disastrous act of coordination, the Horde moves onto Paris. One day their bodies are stopping traffic in Piccadilly Circus as they try to count their pence. The next day they are positively immobilizing the Champs Elysées as they try to figure out the franc.

Inevitably Great Tales have arisen and circulated. A man from Worcester, Massachusetts — or was it a woman from Butte, Montana? — is said to have been bumped from six hotels in 55 many nights. And a couple from Peoria, Illinois, who had confirmed reservations in London would pay 32 miles — or was it 25 kilometers? — away.

It got so bad that veterans had no alternative but to insist they had seen worse. A London cab driver, picking his way through curb-to-curb pedestrians, stubbornly argued that tourists had been scared away by advance estimates. A Paris bellhop curled his lip in the face of a lobby that looked like a mob scene from the last days of Pompeii and announced: "Business! Falling off!"

In the midst of such numbers it became necessary to

Tourists, class of '77

Melvin Maddocks

Individuals. Everybody was asking, for instance: Well, just who is the All-American Tourist '77?

Like corks in a heavy sea — bobbing onca, then swept on — candidates and their mini-dramas surfaced for consideration.

In a corner of a London bus two young backpackers huddled. One clutched her Barclay map until it trembled. "Oh, Mag," she half-whispered. "I still love him." Her friend — a field-hockey captain if there ever was one — answers firmly: "You're not to say that. You're not to think it. Or else what good has this trip been?"

An even shorter short story. In a sidewalk café a blue-haired lady with a back as uncompromising as that of Whistler's mother is scolding a bewildered young waiter. One sentence bangs in the air for half of Paris to hear: "And that, young man, is how we make tea in Lexington, Kentucky."

Then there are the mimes. On a flight across the Channel a honeymoon couple wearing matching Obba State T-shirts is all in silent intimacy. He studies "Sorrow of War" in German. She reads Margaret Drabble in French. And what does that mean? Nothing? Everything?

As All-American Tourist '77 — a special blend of innocence, hope, and rampant anxiety — nobody should rule out the Man in the Blue Shirt. Silver-haired, meticulously neat, he was everywhere, usually with his Yorkshire terrier, always with a list.

At the American Express office in Paris he rustled his list and his Queen Elizabeth 2 tickets tensely. Exactly what time did the boat train leave for Cherbourg? Were seats ever overbooked? He had heard terrible rumors. And what if the train broke down? Would the boat wait?

Every worry spiraled into another bigger worry. Nobody and nothing could comfort him. With every answer he and his dog looked a little less secure.

On the station platform he saw somebody wrapping tape around the wire that already secured a destination tag to luggage. "That's a good idea," he cried, and soon was compulsively wrapping tape around his wire — and then tape on tape.

No matter how many precautions he took he knew he was never going to make it. You could put everything in writing, in triplicate, you could tie double-knots on your double-knots, and still they'd get you. Travel was Catch-22.

The Man in the Blue Shirt was last seen on the deck of the QE2 as it sailed into New York — the day of the blackout. He was home, almost, and then it had happened. "How could anybody have known?" he asked reasonably, helplessly. For the first time he laughed, and for the first time maybe he was right. Among other things, travel is a kind of joke.

Charles W. Yost

Another crossroads in the Middle East

The present moment, after Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit to Washington and at the start of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's second trip to the Middle East, seems appropriate to review once again the status of Arab-Israeli conflict.

There have been hopeful developments in recent weeks. But the United States is still no nearer a solution of the problem.

The central difficulty is that the Arab-Israeli conflict is not so much an international problem as three domestic problems: Israeli, Arab, and American. All three have to be dealt with simultaneously if the international problem is to be resolved.

The traumatic Israeli domestic problem is the historically justified concern of the Israelis for security and survival, and their consequent insistence that any peace settlement be reliable and durable. So far, their prescription for reliability has been primarily military strength and what they describe as "secure boundaries."

There are two other aspects of the Israeli domestic problem. One is the fragmentation of political forces in the Israeli democracy, the absence of consensus about what concessions are necessary and tolerable to obtain a peace settlement, and the lack of strong leadership

capable of creating that consensus.

Another critical Israeli domestic problem is the confusion between Jewish aspirations rooted in Biblical history and the contemporary political realities which must constrain a modern Jewish state.

The second and third of 28 guidelines announced by the Begin government are: "The Jewish people has an historic right to the land of Israel; the inalienable inheritance of its forefathers"; and "the government will plan, establish, and encourage urban and rural settlements on the soil of the homeland."

Nathaniel "the land of Israel" nor "the homeland" is defined, but in fact more than 50 Israeli settlements have already been established in the territories occupied in 1967, and the intention to establish several more there has already been announced by the new government. The existence of many such settlements in the disputed territories obviously makes it extremely difficult for an Israeli Government to negotiate "without preconditions."

The present moderates leaders of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia have already moved substantially toward acceptance of an Israeli state, toward extending security guarantees to it, and even toward suggesting an acceleration of more normal relations with it. They have,

moreover, met a long-standing Israeli demand by agreeing to sit down and negotiate face-to-face. But they, too, have political problems.

It is difficult to persuade Israelis how genuine is the Arab fear of Israeli expansionism. They saw Israel enlarged after the 1948-49 war and now find many Israelis demanding the annexation of much of the territory occupied in 1967.

It is therefore essential to the political survival of any Arab leader to insist that all, or almost all, of the Sinai, Golan Heights, and West Bank be returned to Arab hands. Should the Begin government be seen to be redoubling the number of Israeli settlements in these territories, a very serious international crisis might arise almost overnight.

Another Arab domestic political problem arises from the sense of national identity and national grievance so passionately felt by the Palestinians and the growing conviction, voiced most recently by the Carter administration, that they — like the Jews — deserve a homeland.

No Arab leader could ignore this fact, nor indeed ignore the Palestine Liberation Organization which gives political expression to Palestinian nationalism. The PLO may not be the final answer, but it is an inescapable factor in

the equation.

The domestic American political problem is twofold. First, it is a vital American interest to prevent another Arab-Israeli war, which might lead to a U.S.-Soviet confrontation, which would almost certainly interrupt supplies of oil essential to America's economic health, and which would probably cause a serious rift between the U.S. and its principal allies.

Second, the United States has a solemn commitment to the security and survival of Israel. However, this commitment is often confused, by politically powerful American friends of Israel, with support of Israeli policies which are not essential to Israeli security, which may indeed be incompatible with a peaceful settlement.

Both Begin and President Sadat have expressed a willingness to reconvene the Geneva conference in October and to negotiate without preconditions. This is a necessary first step. Thereafter, however, will come the real test of all the governments involved, the test which will demonstrate whether they have the courage and wisdom to surmount their domestic political problems, or whether they will succumb to them and go down the road to war.

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